Bringing History into Accord with the Facts in the Tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY

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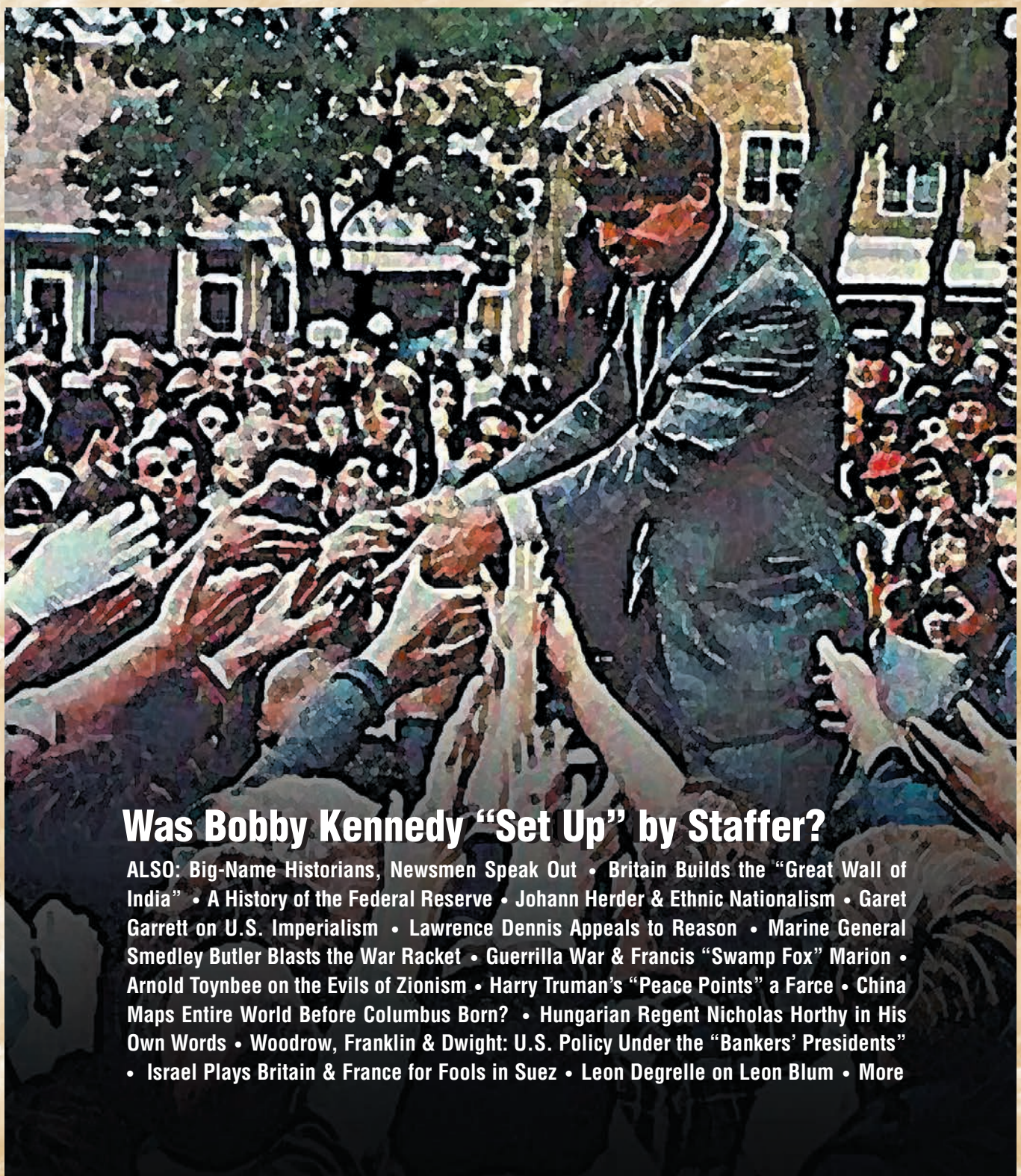

Was Bobby Kennedy "Set Up" by Staffer?

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JULY/AUGUST 2003 ❖ VOLUME IX ❖ NUMBER 4

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PERSONAL FROM THE EDITOR

In yet another desperate attempt to deflect criticism of the fact that—thus far, anyway—none of Saddam Hussein's vaunted "weapons of mass destruction" have turned up in occupied Iraq, President George W. Bush recently dismissed his critics as "Revisionist historians." While we here at TBR are delighted to know that the president even knows the term "Revisionist historians" we're not convinced he actually knows what Revisionism is. However, his speechwriters—several of whom are veterans of the Irving/William Kristol "neo-conservative" Zionist network—do know the term and recognize that, at least in certain circles, the concept of Revisionism is considered quite naughty. Thus the attempt to dirty up the critics of the Iraq war with the dreaded label "Revisionist."

One establishment history professor, Alexander Keyssar of Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government, took great umbrage at the president's scornful reference to Revisionist historians. Keyssar dashed off an op-ed piece for the June 24, 2003 edition of *The Washington Post* and pointed out, quite correctly, that "the first histories of war and of major political conflicts are almost always told by the winners. . . . But those official histories are always flawed and incomplete, precisely because the sources are partial and self-serving. Sooner or later, Revisionist challengers emerge, provoking debates that are uncomfortable for political leaders, although salutary for the society those leaders are supposed to serve."

Keyssar also noted that although revisionist history has a "proud tradition" in the United States, he made his obligatory genuflection to our Zionist betters by citing "the brief and ugly effort of Holocaust deniers to label themselves 'revisionists.'" Of course, he's wrong. Holocaust Revisionist research is wide open, and we're not about to be scared off from any particular issue. As Keyssar himself pointed out: "The writing of history is a continuing, collective effort to attain closer approximations of the truth." Nobody—but nobody—has a monopoly on the term "Revisionist."

CLASSICS FROM THE PAST

And speaking of history, sometimes some of the best history is that which has already been written. That's why TBR doesn't have a problem with reprinting some previously-published revisionist classics of the distant past. Occasionally we get letters from otherwise satisfied readers who express concern about the fact that TBR has republished material from other (often defunct) magazines and journals. However, we'd like to remind those readers—who may have many years of research and reading behind them—that a lot of our younger readers have never had the opportunity to read some of the wonderful material of the revisionist writers of the past. While TBR always encourages and welcomes new Revisionist work, it's important to commemorate some of the great work that came before us.

One last note: This issue of TBR is arriving just a bit later than usual. We held off publishing so that we could provide readers with some highlights of the recent conference that THE BARNES REVIEW held here in Washington. The confab was an unqualified success, and in future issues of TBR we'll be printing some of the papers that were presented at the gathering. So, happy reading!

❖

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HOLOCAUST RACKETEERS HAVE MONEY TO BURN

When Jewish Agency Chairman Avraham Burg announced in August 1995, presumably with tongue in cheek since he admittedly had no evidence, that Swiss banks held hundreds of millions of dollars in unclaimed deposits of Holocaust victims and demanded that the banks return the money, he could have had no idea of the repercussions.

The normally secretive Swiss bankers declared that they had identified all unclaimed pre-1945 deposits and that the total value of the 775 dormant accounts was not more than $34 million. This amount represented deposits by both Jews and non-Jews. Jewish groups worldwide seized on this admission as a sign of weakness and demanded not only the $34 million but also much more. Edgar Bronfman, head of the World Jewish Congress, soon took up the cause and demanded that an interim fund of $200 million be set up and distributed to Holocaust survivors pending a final settlement.

Since that time he has claimed that the unclaimed balances total $7 billion. There are serious weaknesses in Mr. Bronfman's claim. The most obvious is the extremely acute shortage of foreign exchange that persisted in Germany throughout the 1930s which would have rendered impossible large transfers to Swiss accounts. Certainly $7 billion would have been out of the question since this amount exceeded Germany's annual foreign exchange earnings in the late 1930s, all of which in any event were required to purchase vital imports. Less obvious but equally verifiable were the constraints that were placed on Jewish economic activity which in the midst of the Great Depression would have precluded the accumulation of the huge cash balances allegedly deposited by the Holocaust victims. Even in the unlikely event that the Jews had accumulated substantial funds during the early part of the decade.

It is unimaginable that in those conditions Jews could have earned legitimately and retained the large fortunes allegedly deposited. Furthermore, if the victims' balances came to $7 billion, the survivors' balances must have been significantly greater—another impossibility.

The less affluent Jews who remained in Germany at the outbreak of war in 1939 (a minority of the total Jewish population) in some cases might have had Swiss bank accounts, but if so, the balances would not have been large and in any case there is no convincing evidence that the owners would have perished in the concentration camps. On the contrary, there is convincing evidence that many German Jews passed through the war years unmolested and fully integrated into the German war effort. Canadian Jewish author Alan Abrams describes this phenomenon in his book *Special Treatment* (Lyle Stuart, 1985). Simple observation in Israel, North America, Europe and South Africa demonstrates clearly that the majority survived, and prospered.

Unless, therefore, Mr. Bronfman can show that the Jews who remained in Germany and the occupied countries were (1) extraordinarily affluent; (2) able to acquire quantities of gold and foreign exchange far beyond the amounts available; (3) able to effect transfers into Swiss currency while both Jews and foreign exchange transactions were under the strictest scrutiny and; (4) put to death or died before the war's end, he is unlikely to convince anyone familiar with the facts. Which is not to say that Mr. Bronfman will not succeed. Despite their pre-eminence in international finance, indeed perhaps even because of it, the Swiss banks and other institutions are vulnerable and could suffer severely from a worldwide Jewish boycott unless they could marshal other threatened Gentile interests to their side in a worldwide counter-boycott.

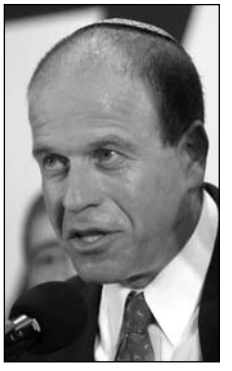
Perhaps most hazardous to Jews is Mr. Bronfman's frequent reference to the vast numbers who allegedly perished. If indeed the figure is Six Million the large number would reinforce his claim. Of the Six Million, however, four million were said to have "perished in the gas chambers of Auschwitz."

We now know from the camp records finally released by

(SEE BRONFMAN, PAGE 18)

EDGAR BRONFMAN

AVRAHAM BURG

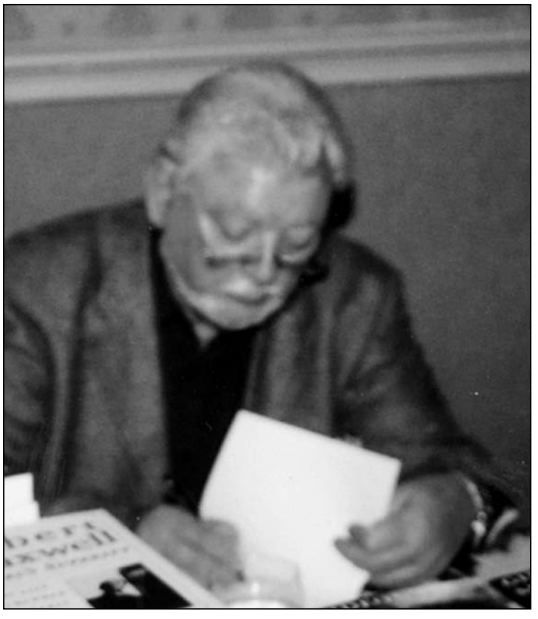


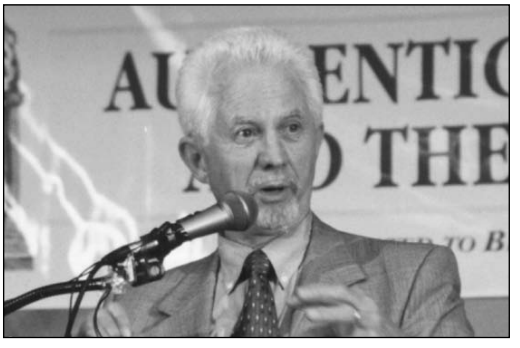
Above, the lobby entrance to the "Whiskey King's" Seagram headquarters in Canada. Bronfman, head of the World Jewish Congress, is in the perfect business: To believe Bronfman's claims about the Holocaust, a good, stiff dose of whiskey is required. Yet, Bronfman continues to pull in millions in Holocaust reparations payoffs.

The TBR/AFP Fourth International Conference on Authentic History, Real News & The First Amendment

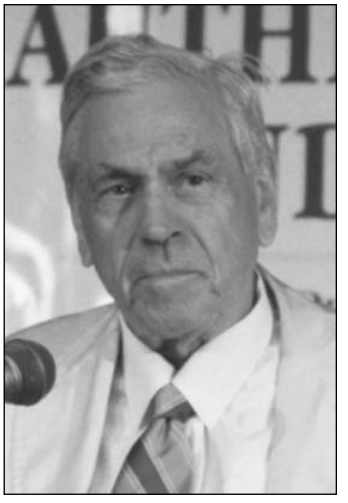
By Ralph Forbes

The TBR/AFP Fourth International Conference on Authentic History, Real News & the First Amendment, June 20-22, 2003, was a rousing success . . .





Clockwise from upper left, these speakers delivered lectures and papers at this years TBR/AFP co-sponsored conference: Author Gordon Thomas autographs his latest books; Master of Ceremonies Rick Adams (a paromінent Rhode Island talk show host) opens the conference Nita Renfrew holds up a tabloid newspaper during her presentation on Iraq under Saddam; Charles Carlson makes a point about the manipulation of Christians and "End Times" prophecies; lawyer Edgar J. Steele speaks on the emerging American Police State; and AFP European correspondent Christopher Bollyn holds up The Independent *as he spoke on censorship in the U.S. media.*



Four members of TBR's editorial board traveled to present their papers on a wide range of topics. From left to right they are: Professor Dr. Ataullah Bogdan Kopanski, Nicholas Eliopoulos, Eustace Mullins and Trevor Constable.

Our greatest danger is not from weapons of mass destruction–but weapons of mass deception. That was the theme of famed author Gordon Thomas, the keynote speaker at the TBR/AFP Fourth International Conference on Authentic History, Real News and the First Amendment, June 20-22, 2003. Thomas is the author of 45 books (some 50 million copies have been sold). Among other titles, he has written *Gideon's Spies: The Secret History of the Mossad*; *Robert Maxwell: Israel's Superspy* and *Seeds of Fire: China and the Story Behind the Attack on America*, available from First Amendment Books.

The conference opened on Friday morning, to the musical strains of patriotic balladeer Carl Klang, a popular folk singer, and the youthful band Poker Face. Klang and Poker Face entertained throughout the conference.

Anne Cronin, who deserves most of the credit for organizing the event, briefly laid out the schedule of events. A stirring invocation was given by Rev. Leach Lewis.

The MC of the conference was Rick Adams, a noted radio talk show personality (the Rick Adams talk show is broadcast on WALE 990 AM, Providence, RI, serving southern New England). Adams's wit and bubbly personality kept proceedings moving professionally.

TBR editor M. Raphael Johnson presented the opening paper, on "Contemporary Problems in History." In a rousing lecture, he praised the populist president of Belarus, Alexander Lukashenka, and called for American populists to get together and rally around the cause of ethno-nationalism. For Johnson, the last line of defense against the New World Order is the upsurge of ethnic separatism worldwide, an upsurge that is directly charging the state with genocide.

Thomas K. Kimmel, grandson of Adm. Husband E. Kimmel, in a convincing computerized slide show, presented new facts about the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, for which both Adm. Kimmel and Lt. Gen. Walter C. Short were scapegoated. He pointed out that if anyone was blameworthy for the attack, it was not these local commanding officers in Hawaii but FDR and his associates. The Soviets also were instrumental in manipulating the Japanese to attack America, according to the lecturer. If the American people had known the truth about this treasonous tragedy, then 9/11 would never have happened, Thomas Kimmel said. Kimmel apologized that his lecture was necessarily condensed due to time constraints and invited the audience to email him for further documentation and details.

"9/11: The New Pearl Harbor" was the theme of Ralph Rene's lecture. Rene showed slides and brought out some little-known facts about the attack on the World Trade Center, arguing that the casualties there were significantly greater than in the official reports.

Warren Baldwin, Jr., presented a brilliant paper on "What Is a Just War?" with references from the Bible and other sources.

"War and Christian Zionism" was the paper by Charles Carlson, in which he discussed America's Iraq atrocity and how to successfully confront the Christian Zionists whom he blames for their strong support of America's unprovoked aggression against Iraq.

Nita Renfrew discussed how the Ba'ath Party was not so black as it has been painted. She pointed out that at one time Iraq had been on the brink of becoming a First World nation, but because Israel hates and fears Iraqis more than any other Arabs (and because talmudic Jews regard Babylon as their hometown and would like to add it to their empire), the Mossad provoked the Iran-Iraq War and the subsequent Gulf wars in order to grind down the Iraqis.

Dr. A.B. Kopanski lectured on "The New Mongols from the West," pointing out Western aggression.

"Injustice for All" was the topic of the honest attorney Edgar J. Steele. Time limits prevented Steele from completing his talk even though there was a thunderous demand from the audience that he be allowed to finish. Mr. Steele continued during the break, and most people opted to stay rather than take their break.

TBR publisher Willis Carto, presiding over the Harry Elmer Barnes 104th birthday party with hors d'oeuvres and cocktails, explained the theme and the importance of the conference along these lines (paraphrasing):

Millions have died and will die because the lies of wartime propaganda have been institutionalized as "history." How can we know where we are and where we are going if we do not know

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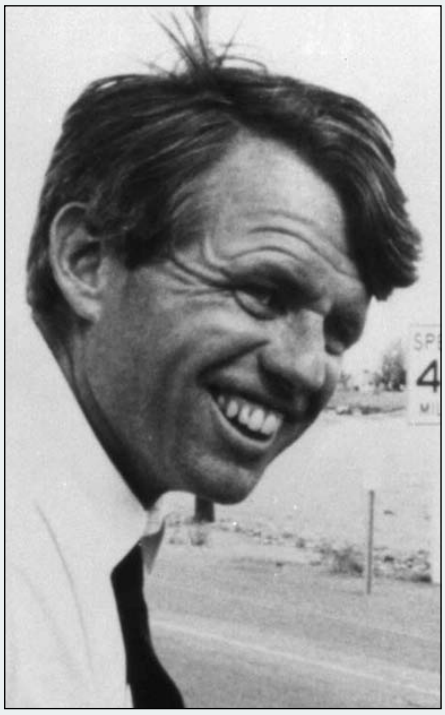
Robert F. Kennedy



Robert Kennedy was an extremely popular politician. As with many of the Kennedys, representing a specific ethnic unit of American politics, he had difficulty with the Jews, who were quite another entity on the American ethnic landscape. It was common knowledge in ruling circles that RFK and the remainder of the clan were privately anti-Zionist and suspicious of Jewish influence in American life, no matter their political liberalism.

Conveniently, RFK was told to make his way through the kitchen exit of the hotel rather than his usual custom of leaving through the crowd. Waiting for him was a hail of gunfire. There were more bullet holes in the walls of the kitchen than the number of bullets Sirhan Sirhan's gun could hold. Eyewitnesses claim that Sirhan's eyes appeared "glazed" as if he was "on drugs." There is ample reason to believe that RFK's murder was a conspiratorial "hit." On this issue's cover, the colorful illustration was made from a famous photograph of Bobby engulfed by a crowd. He had no fear of crowds as this image verifies. Why did Bobby deviate from his normal behavior that fateful day?

ALL PHOTOS THIS PAGE FROM HULTON/GETTY IMAGES ARCHIVE

I Was There When Robert F. Kennedy Died

By Anonymous

Irish-American Robert F. Kennedy liked to wade—"movie star style"—through cheering crowds during his 1968 presidential campaign. However, the night he was shot, Kennedy suddenly and abruptly changed his traditional pattern and exited the ballroom where his adoring supporters were gathered and instead left through a rear door into an adjoining kitchen where one or more assassins lay in wait. Here's a first-hand account of the events of that fateful evening that may explain why Kennedy inexplicably altered his long-time habit of greeting his admirers and walked into an ambush.

Editor's Introductory Note: *Although* The Barnes Review (TBR) *has a firm policy of declining writings by "anonymous" authors, we are making an exception in this case. The author of this remarkable article is well known (and has been) to the publisher and staff of TBR for many, many years—an individual of unquestioned integrity and well respected in a number of arenas outside the realm of political affairs. As such, we are very pleased to present this first-hand account of what this individual witnessed on June 5, 1968, when the author was a highly placed operative in the national presidential campaign of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy and was there on the scene at the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles where Kennedy was mortally wounded by an assassin. Although Michael Collins Piper cited this witness in his book on the JFK assassination,* Final Judgment *(which included a chapter on Robert Kennedy's murder), this is the first time ever that the full account has been published.*

In late May and early June of 1968 I was working with Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's campaign in Oregon and California in his bid to become the Democratic nominee for president. I was on the staff of Bill Wilson, the New York and Hollywood producer, who handled production for the campaign. Wilson's headquarters was set up at the Chateau Marmont on Sunset Boulevard There was a large suite at the Chateau where contractors, subcontractors, and other production people met to plan strategy and discuss business. The campaign was in full swing with people working long hours, juggling multiple jobs, and doing whatever had to be done to keep production moving forward. There were vegetables, fruits, and snack foods always available but little time for meals.

Senator Kennedy had just returned from Oregon, where he campaigned to win over Oregon Democrats opposing Sen. Eugene McCarthy (D-Minn.). Reinvigorating himself after his speaking tour, RFK told reporters to turn off the cameras. He jumped into the cold Pacific and swam a good mile or so out to sea and back. Topnotch videotape producers such as Jack Cox and film producers such as Jerry Syms prepared clips for distribution to TV stations to be aired that evening. I was tasked to distribute videotape to different cities in Oregon. Timing was precise. I flew from LA to key Oregon cities including Medford, Salem, Eugene and Portland. By advance arrangement, personnel from the TV stations met me at the airport, collected the videotapes, and I hopped a plane on my way to another city. Everything went like clockwork and without a flaw.

When I arrived at campaign headquarters in LA the mood

was upbeat. Though McCarthy defeated Kennedy in Oregon the real prize was California and the campaign team felt invincible. They were on a roll and working well together. Everyone thought that if RFK could take California he would win the presidency. In fact some of the insiders were already making plans to take the campaign all the way and begin campaigning against Nixon immediately after California.

Now the momentum was on to take California. The producers completed their footage and then edited and re-edited until Bill and the campaign bigwigs were satisfied with the results. There was a film of RFK on the train and of RFK giving speeches throughout California. His charisma was contagious as the crowd hung onto his every word. Film and video didn't do him justice. Like a well-oiled machine, production kept rolling along. Finally the day arrived for the Democrats of California to vote for their nominee. The polls closed and the votes started coming in.

Everything was looking good for "Bobby." Though exhausted many people associated with production went to the Ambassador Hotel for the victory speech. The plans were to meet with RFK after his speech at "The Factory," a discotheque. After arriving at the Ambassador people were buzzing about RFK and how he had just saved his son's life. He and his son were at Hollywood producer John Frankenheimer's house in Malibu. RFK's son was caught in a rip tide and carried out to sea. Bobby dove in and rescued him. At the time we weren't sure which son he saved. But he achieved hero status and everyone was on a "high." What could possibly go wrong? A few people voiced their concern, afraid he might be assassinated like his brother. But no one wanted to think about that during this victory celebration.

Rooms on the fifth and sixth floors were used for the campaign. I was headed for an elevator to go to the Ambassador ballroom when I passed Ethel Kennedy, standing alone by the wall obviously pregnant, looking tired and tense. I caught up with the campaign's press secretary, Frank Mankiewicz, and some of his people. One of them asked me if I would sit with Bobby in a hotel room while he was interviewed by a local radio station prior to giving his speech. He said Bobby liked to be with other people, to have an audience when doing radio interviews. There were half a dozen of us who agreed to be the audience. All of the major networks except for NBC conceded victory for RFK. It bothered Bobby that NBC had not conceded. He was smoking a cigar and looking around at the people while the interviewer focused on that point. Along with other staffers I was seated close to Kennedy and the interviewer. In no time the interview was over.

We departed with RFK and while walking toward the elevators people were talking about how he would leave the Ambassador Hotel after the speech. RFK wanted to walk through the crowd rather than go out a back door. I was told he felt comfortable and safer doing that.

It made sense that he could do this when I saw that less than half the ballroom was filled with people. The ballroom could have been filled because there were many more people wanting to get in who were in the lobby and outside. When I asked why more people were not allowed in the ballroom I was told it was for "security" purposes. There were guards by the ballroom doors.

Bobby felt that it "looked good" (in televised media reports) to have cheering crowds surrounding him in his moment of victory. In fact, during that campaign, it was almost a tradition that cheering RFK supporters would practically tear his shirt off in their enthusiasm, to the point that Bobby was known to wear inexpensive shirts with the expectation that they would eventually be torn and ruined by screaming admirers.

RFK gave a rousing victory speech and when he started to finally leave the ballroom, I was surprised to see him turn around and start walking through the kitchen door, even though I was sure that he would go out through the ballroom. Clearly someone or something influenced him to alter his normal procedure of going through the crowd. His decision to leave through the kitchen was alien to his nature.

I was standing close to the kitchen door but not close enough to see the actual shooting itself. There were hundreds of balloons floating around the ceiling. It sounded like the balloons were popping when I heard people saying there were gunshots. There were a lot of shots. A man standing close to me had blood on his face.

I looked around for the guards but they were standing by the doors, not making any move. I ran to the guard closest to me and told him that there were shots being fired. He told me that he thought I was trying to trick him into leaving his post so that I could let friends in from the lobby.

I tried to think of a way to convince him there was a problem. So I told him whether there were people shooting or not that many people believed there were gun shots and that there could be a stampede and people could get hurt. I insisted that he had better do something and check it out.

He finally moved. I went into the lobby area and told someone who looked like a hotel official to call an ambulance as there were people hurt. I went back into the ballroom. People were milling all around I worked my way through the crowd to a door that led through some offices into the kitchen. RFK was on the floor surrounded by his wife and others. The CBS cameraman fainted. Working with the grip, one of the producers grabbed the camera and kept filming everything going on in the kitchen. By this time he had completed seven trips to Vietnam as a film producer inventing most of the portable hand-held equipment used for filming in places such as Vietnam. He had worked for CBS at one time and knew this footage would be valuable and historical. He never stopped filming until RFK was taken away. There were five other people shot and bleeding.

The waiter brought ice and I helped get ice to the injured. The ambulance attendants finally got to RFK after what seemed to me like a long time Surprisingly, the attendants plopped him in a wheelchair. I couldn't figure out why they would put any man with head injuries in a wheelchair and roll him out like that.

As they wheeled him out, his head and arms were so limp that it looked like all life was out of him. I couldn't see how he could survive. Later when I learned the doctors were still working with him at the hospital I was surprised he lived for as long as he did.

I walked back to the ballroom with others who had been in the kitchen. We saw sports legends Rosey Grier and Rafer Johnson walk out with Sirhan Sirhan between them. His eyes looked like they were rolling around in his head. It looked like he was on something, perhaps some sort of drug. He didn't look normal. It didn't look like he had his wits about him to shoot straight. In fact, in a lot of published evidence that has since

come out, there is good reason to believe that Sirhan was under some sort of "mind control"—either through drugs or hypnosis. Sirhan himself has said that he has no actual memory of being in the kitchen at the time Bobby was shot.

At the time, though, I heard people say Sirhan had a gun and was shooting but never got close enough to Kennedy to shoot him at point blank range. There seemed to be too many bullets going off at one time for one man to shoot six people.

Something wasn't right in my mind or in the minds of others around me. A producer and I looked at the bullet holes in the frame around the door. There were too many bullet holes for one man to have fired, to have come from a single gun. Later with the final "official" analysis on RFK's assassination it looked like a story to fit another cover up that didn't make sense but would be fed to the American people as fact. It looked too much like another "magic bullet" that was purported to have been fired by Lee Harvey Oswald at JFK in Dallas.

Later, after events began to wind down, I remembered the strange incident where Frank Mankiewicz was insistent that Bobby leave through the kitchen, rather than the ballroom. I discreetly asked others who had campaigned with him for a long time if it made any sense that Bobby would leave through the kitchen rather than through his crowd of supporters and they all said RFK preferred to walk through a crowd after a speech. Neither at the time—nor for many years afterward—did I mention the incident that I witnessed, nor did I see any published accounts anywhere explaining why Bobby went through the kitchen.

However, some years ago, when Michael Collins Piper was writing his book, *Final Judgment*, about the JFK assassination, which also featured a chapter on Bobby's assassination as well, people suggested to me that I tell Piper about the incident and he did describe it in his book when it was finally published. Later, I was very intrigued to learn, from Piper, that Mankiewicz had written an article for *Washingtonian* magazine, describing his last days with Bobby Kennedy. In that article Mankiewicz described how he had insisted that Bobby leave through the ballroom but that Bobby had said, instead, that he wanted to leave through the kitchen. That was not the conversation that I heard, nor, as I noted, was it consistent with Bobby's previous pattern nor was it consistent with the pattern that had been witnessed by other longtime RFK campaign workers.

In his book, *Final Judgment*, Piper points out that Mankiewicz started his career as a public relations man for the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) of B'nai B'rith in Los Angeles—an interesting point since Piper's book contends that Israeli intelligence played a part in the assassination of both President Kennedy and Senator Kennedy.

And now, adding fuel to the fire of Piper's allegation, independent RFK assassination researcher Lisa Pease has come forth with evidence, for example, that a British national of Jewish origin, Michael Wien, who went by the name of "Michael Wayne," was in the Ambassador ballroom before the shooting and seemed to have had advance knowledge of the impending assassination.

Later, after the shooting, there were allegations that Wien (or "Wayne") was carrying what appeared to some to be a cardboard tube or some similar item and some people thought he had a gun concealed inside. Although the police apparently took

There was little doubt of the very high chance of success of an RFK presidential bid. RFK was a powerful speaker, had an excellent grasp of foreign policy and was able to hold audiences in his hands. His murder proved very convenient for the power elite.

Wien into custody for a brief period, Pease suggests that there are many more questions about Wien—and other suspicious individuals who were there that day—that remain unanswered.

Pease seems afraid to mention a possible Israeli or Zionist connection and has even excised previous references to the work of Piper from a republished version of one of her earlier-published essays on the Kennedy assassinations that appears in her new book (co-edited with James DiEugenio), *The Assassinations* (Los Angeles: Feral House, 2003). With good reason, she is evidently afraid of being tarred with the same smear of "anti-Semitism" that has been leveled at Piper. However, her revelations seem to confirm at least some of what Piper has written on the topic and certainly add new dimensions to what I personally witnessed that tragic day when Robert F. Kennedy was assassinated. ❖

Bismarck

By Frank Jackson

The welfare state has been a fixture of "progressive" western nations for generations. It did not originate in the USSR or socialist Great Britain. It was not started by Roosevelt or Lenin or any of the usual suspects. Instead, it all began with a man who left an enormous imprint on European history. The number of articles and books about him solidify his status as one of the most chronicled figures of the 19th century. Yet in perusing the millions of words written about Otto von Bismarck, one would never find a historian who would characterize him as a bleeding heart.

Bismarck built his reputation during a nine-year reign as chancellor of Prussia, and a 19-year reign (1871-1890) as chancellor of a united German Empire, a political creation for which he was largely responsible. While foreign policy necessarily played a key role in his achievements, he devoted equal attention to domestic policy. As the architect-in-chief of the German state, he took it personally whenever dissident voices were heard in the land. State security was the excuse for almost any restriction on civil liberties. Bismarck believed that he, Germany and the state were one and the same; one could not be a loyal German without being loyal to him and to the state. Catholics and Socialists, whose loyalties spread far beyond German borders, were suspect by definition.

The Socialists, though far fewer in number than the Catholics, were more activist in policy and had many sympathizers. Bismarck's policy of rapid industrialization had uprooted peasants from their rural homes and thrust them into cities. Antagonism between capital and labor was growing and the gap between the rich and poor was widening—ideal circumstances for socialist agitation. But Bismarck had a plan to steal the Socialists' thunder.

"Anybody who has the prospect of a pension, be it ever so small, in old age or infirmity is much happier and more content with his lot, much more tractable and easy to manage, than he whose future is absolutely uncertain," declared Bismarck in a conversation with his press attaché, Moritz Busch. Bismarck sought to bind the worker to the state with what he called a "golden chain." "It is immaterial to me whether or not you will call this socialism," he sniffed.

The 1878 Antisocialist Law, enacted when Europe and America were suffering from an economic slump, purged Germany of its more overt leftists. To placate the remaining left-leaners, Bismarck, much like FDR and LBJ in America, came up with a series of social welfare programs. During the 1880s in Germany, as in the 1930s and 1960s in America, a quick succession of general welfare laws was passed. The Sickness Insurance Law of 1883 was succeeded by the Accident Insurance Law of 1884 and the Old Age and Disability Insurance Law of 1889. Though not providing cradle-to-grave security, the "conservative" German statesman was clearly more "progressive" than his peers in this area. Indeed, Bismarck had a point when he said, "Why should the regular soldier, disabled by war, or the official, have a right to be pensioned in his old age, and not the soldier of labor?" Do not they all aid in building and maintaining the state? Indeed, Bismarck characterized his policies as state socialism rather than revolutionary socialism. He was no idealist concerning the rights of man; he was an authoritarian, a hardheaded statist, and a shrewd practitioner of *realpolitik*.

Since his welfare policies reduced the pressures on German industry, Bismarck's critics accused him of practicing what we might today call corporate welfare. But Bismarck did not institute his welfare policies solely to take the heat off industrialists. He felt that a strong industrial base was essential to the future of Germany and he did not want to hobble industrial development any more than he had to.

Whether Bismarck's welfare programs were merely cynical ploys to co-opt dissidents or reflected a sincere concern for workers is open to debate. In an April 2, 1881 speech at the Reichstag, Bismarck said, "A state, however, which is composed very largely of Christians—even if you are horrified at hearing it called a Christian state—should let itself be permeated with the principles which it confesses."

Whatever his motives, Bismarck did not succeed in endearing himself to the liberals in parliament. Left-wing parties predominated in the 1890 elections, after which Bismarck resigned and retired. That Bismarck chose not to mention his social legislation in his memoirs may be indicative of his true feelings.

Given Bismarck's questionable motives in setting up the first welfare state, one can only wonder about the motives of the legions of social welfare engineers who have followed. Bismarck appears to have been correct in his assumption that old-age benefits would mute any dissident voices among senior citizens. While the elderly have the time to devote to political activity and have the highest participation rates of any age group at the polls, they are largely free of any political views termed radical, extreme or subversive. Whatever activism they indulge in is largely directed toward preserving or increasing the benefits they receive from government programs.

Is the modern American retiree, with Social Security and Medicare benefits, as well as, possibly, a veterans or civil service pension, any more "free" than a subject of Bismarck's authoritarian Germany? More to the point, is it possible to love one's country while loathing its government? Bill Clinton, echoing Bismarck, strongly disagreed. But the question is likely to be asked as long as there are nations and governments.

With hindsight, we can say that Bismarck's relatively benign state socialism provided the foundation for National Socialism. This raises the question as to whether a police state is the inevitable outcome of a welfare state or just one possibility among many. Bismarck, who died on July 30, 1898, at the age of 83, did not live long enough to experience the excesses of statism that characterized 20th century nation states. ❖

Great Britain Builds 'The Great Wall of India'

By Stephen Martin

Perhaps the greatest unknown building project of all time is the great customs barrier built by the British across the length and breadth of India in the 19th century—an impenetrable hedge of brambles and thorny vines, supplemented with stone walls and ditches. It gradually grew into the second-longest man-made wall in the history of the planet, rivaled only by the Great Wall of China.

The British East India Company (BEIC), by an act passed in Parliament in 1814, gained the authority to levy duties and taxes in the three major presidencies (Madras, Bengal and Bombay) of India.[1] This authority had already been surreptitiously usurped by the company prior to that date, displacing the native rulers' minor exactions on trade which were collected at various posts (known as "chowkies") and through "town duties" which were collected on all incoming goods to India's major cities. The parliamentary rubber stamp of 1814 resulted in more taxation and the gradual impoverishment of the Indian people. The chowkies were originally haphazardly located posts relatively easily avoided by smugglers. In 1823, a British official in India suggested an additional collection system to take the shape of a regular line of customs posts connected by intervening barricades to be patrolled by customs officials.[2] This system gradually grew into the second longest man-made wall in the history of the planet, rivaled only by the Great Wall of China.

That very few descriptions or accounts of this remarkable construction project (or the completed wall itself) exist speaks to the power and prevalence of Anglophilic interpretations of history worldwide. The determined effort on the part of the people involved toward obliteration and obfuscation of the historical record with regard to the British Empire's economic and moral impact on Indian society is truly impressive. Modern apologists of British rapacity in India rarely mention the "Great Wall of India," or the cruel oppression and malnutrition of the Indian populace thus created. Critics are also largely ignorant of the extent of the hardship to Indian society created by this monstrous barricade. No known photographs of the Great Wall of India exist.

In a volume on *The Finances and Public Works of India* (London: 1882) two British officials (the brothers Strachey) describe this incredible exception to the popular notions of "free trade" which so greatly enriched the British imperialist class at the cost of so many Indian lives during the British reign in India:

> **A customs line was established, which stretched across the whole of India, which in 1869 extended from the Indus to the Mahanadi of Madras, a distance of 2,300 miles; and it was guarded by nearly 12,000 men and petty officers, at an annual cost of 162,000 pounds. "The line," the commissioner of inland customs wrote in his report for 1869-'70, "is divided into 110 beats, each presided over by a patrol, and watched from 1,727 guard-posts."[3]**

"That very few descriptions or accounts of this remarkable construction project (or the completed wall itself) exist speaks to the power and prevalence of Anglophilic interpretations of history worldwide."

The authors of the above-quoted book, to their credit, admit that the line was built primarily to prevent inexpensive salt from reaching the poor. They describe the great wall thusly, "there grew up gradually a monstrous system to which it would be almost impossible to find a parallel in any tolerably civilsed [sic] country."[4]

The line itself is described on the next page of *The Finances* by a British traveler thus:

> **Along the greater part of its extent it consisted of a huge material barrier . . . (which) could be compared to nothing else in the world except the Great Wall of China. It consisted principally of an immense impenetrable hedge of thorny trees and bushes, supplemented by stone walls and ditches, across which no human being, or beast of burden, or vehicle could pass.**[5]

While duties were also collected in times preceding the British conquest of India, they were more properly described as minor tolls on the travel of individuals and parties. Additionally, these "were so light that a merchant never attempted to evade the payment of the tax."[6] The system of oppressive duties which sprang up under British rule not only led to a "virtual monopoly in the hands of a comparatively few rich merchants,"[7] but also to the deaths of untold numbers of Indian peasants through salt deprivation.

While all types of goods were taxed, the increase in the cost to the poor of this essential ingredient for the maintenance of health—salt—was particularly onerous. Salt is, of course, essential for good health. Without a steady renewal of the body's supply of it, one cannot retain fluids properly. Salt losses through sweat in extremely hot climates (like India) can be as great as one-half the body's stores in a single day. When salt is not replenished in sufficient quantity, the amount of blood in the body is reduced. Taken to the ultimate conclusion, salt deprivation greatly reduces the body's natural immunities and can lead both directly and indirectly to death.

Because customs officials along the line were poorly paid, not even the gradual multiplication of the amounts collected as the salt tax itself under the BEIC contributed as heavily to the deaths of millions as the graft and corruption accompanying the customs line. Illegal exactions proliferated. In a rare autobiographical volume by one of the BEIC's most prominent officials, a picture of this devastation appears: "The consequence was that for every rupee that went into the public treasury, ten were taken by these harpies from the merchants, or other people over whom they had, or could pretend to have, a right of search."[8] The BEIC monopoly (and then after demonopolization in 1834) followed by the British government direct monopoly over the trade in salt made it an unaffordable commodity for the vast majority of India's population until the production was finally privatized in 1862.[9]

Salt was the second most important article in company revenue (following land rents) during most of the BEIC's rule in India. Surprisingly, the article was more important to company coffers than even the more infamous opium revenue.[10] When Warren Hastings took over the chairmanship of the Company's Board of Directors from Robert Clive, he decided to make the salt trade a pure BEIC monopoly. "It was decided that all salt should be made for the company, and that the salt manufactories should be let in farm for five year(s) [sic] (periods.)"[11] This monopoly, and the several reports of the ills thus created, gradually reached the ears of liberal reformers in Parliament. A Select Committee reported (1783) that "Salt, considering it as a necessary of life, was by no means a safe and proper subject for so many experiments and innovations." (These are) they added ". . . far from honourable to the Company's government."[12] Beginning with the turn of the 19th century, dissenting voices were more frequently heard, still with little positive effect. Select committees as late as the 1860s were still calling the salt tax and the "Great Wall," "the greatest temporal curse on the country," and "economically wrong and hideously cruel."[13]

When Hastings took control in 1772 salt was being taxed at the rate of 0.3 rupees per maund (1 maund = 82 lbs.) By 1780, he had raised this tax 500%. By 1788, the 1780 tax had been raised an additional 200% to as high as 3.25 rupees per maund. In 1836, following many parliamentary complaints and a decade or more of the Great Wall's unique enforcement mechanism, Dr. John Crawford of the Bengal Medical Service asserted, "I estimate that the (annual) cost of salt to the rural labourer . . . for a family, as being equal to two month's wages, i.e. to 1/6th of the whole annual earnings."[14]

Most British officials imply, even in the face of the above fact, that the BEIC and British government's taxation policies were not detrimental to the health of the Indian people. The Brothers Strachey's disavowal is typical: "Although it cannot be truly asserted that there was any part of India in which the actual supply of salt was insufficient for the preservation of the health of the people, . . . yet it was not open to question that very large numbers of our subjects failed to obtain a full supply of salt. . . ."[15] Such temporizing is to be expected from those whose guilty consciences need(ed) assuaging. Yet, the historical record maintains that famines were both more frequent and more fatal during the British period; and that these fatalities were very likely exacerbated by the weakened condition of the inhabitants, largely due to salt deprivation. British cruelty during these times of famine is noteworthy. Even many years prior to the construction of the Great Wall, the BEIC did nothing to relieve the suffering of those under the Company's care.

Two quotes from famine periods—one from the early part of British rule, and one nearer the date of Indian independence—show essentially the ubiquitous and time-honored nature of the lack of care by British officialdom during crisis periods.

> **In 1770, after six months without rain, the crop almost totally failed. There has never been a failure of crops all over India. . . . The Company had no mercy; it took its dues in full. As people began to die, the amount of land revenue due from the survivors increased. It was so fiercely collected that many had to sell their seed corn . . . meanwhile the Company's employees and their agents cornered the rice market. They bought up rice in those areas where the crop had not failed, warehoused it under armed guard, and sold it to those with the most money. The price of a maund of rice rose from about .4 to 13 rupees . . . peasants and laborers, who earned 1, or at the most 2 rupees a month, perished. Between one-third and one-half of the total population (of some areas)—at least ten million people—died.**[16]

A century later, little had changed, though the Great Wall now stood as an additional barrier to anyone's hopes for famine relief:

> **Salt starvation had terrible consequences, but these were always glossed over in the official reports. . . . In 1877 the rains in the North-Western Provinces were only a third of normal. From Agar to Allahabad the crops failed. There had been excellent harvests in preceding years, but . . . the surplus had been exported. Not only had these reserves been sent to alleviate famine in southern India, but large quantities had also been sent to Britain. . . . According to official accounts 1.3 million died. This is now considered to be a serious underestimate . . . it is striking how many of the deaths were assigned to causes other than plain starvation. Malnutrition reduced resistance to infections that then**

brought death. The most detailed survey was carried out in 62 villages in the district of Agra, Etah and Mainpuri. Only 12 percent of deaths were ascribed to "hunger," but 63 per cent to "fever" and "bowel complaints." As has been seen, salt depletion is often fatal in those illnesses. During the famine . . . there was no remission of the Salt Tax. In that famine, as in all the others, it was charged in full. Smugglers, and those who scraped up salt-earth, were hunted down. The Customs Hedge was relentlessly patrolled.[17]

Furthermore, the Stracheys acknowledge much the same stating that the "flagrant evils" of the Company included an apparent lack of interest in "applying a remedy, or in facilitating the supply of salt to the people."[18]

It is also obvious based upon a variety of travel accounts that the overall condition of the Indian economy suffered horrendously as a result of the merciless mercantilism of British policy-makers. Accounts of the average Indian's standard of living in pre-colonial days are much more glowing than those from periods following decades of British occupation. Home industries of any type were ruthlessly suppressed throughout India during the 18th and 19th centuries. British colonialism, while rarely as overtly cruel in many respects as in the great empires of ancient times, practiced a brand of absolutist mercantilism which inevitably led to the total impoverishment of conquered peoples. It was this same mercantilist approach that led the American seaboard colonies to revolt in 1776, despite the rhetoric about "no taxation without representation" etc. It is the great misfortune of the Indian people that her own several revolts were not successful as were ours.

This enormous Customs Hedge, nearly forgotten by all, throughout the course of more than 60 years, was the most vivid symbol of this extreme mercantilism in action. Roy Moxham, in a fascinating account of his search for the now obliterated course of the line, gives this further descriptive account of the "Great Wall:"

As a rule, the barrier is a hedge, green or dry, but in some places where bare rocks preclude the possibility of raising a hedge, and the absence of vegetation in the neighborhood deprives us of materials, we have begun to construct stone walls. The dry hedge is composed of masses of the dwarf India plum, supported and strengthened by stakes firmly driven into the ground. Portions of the barrier thus constructed, in locations where the "jhurberry" is plentiful, exceed in strength and size even the perfect live hedges. But in most places material is procured with more or less difficulty, and at a cost of enormous labour: white ants and jungle fires perpetually destroy the dry hedge, at which our work is ceaseless; while storm and whirlwinds, especially in the sandy plain of Punjab, carry away whole furlongs, and occasionally, miles, of it in an hour.

In its most perfect form the hedge is a live one, from 10 to 14 feet in height, and six to 12 feet thick, composed of closely clipped thorny trees and shrubs, amongst with the babool, the Indian plum, the carounda, the prickly pear, and others, according to salt and climate, are the most numerous, with which a thorny creeper is constantly intermingled.[19]

On April 1st, 1879 the customs line, with the exception of a 400-mile stretch along the Indus, was discontinued.[20] By that time, the line had reached its greatest extent (it would have reached from London to Constantinople had it been built in Europe) and its most thoroughly impregnable condition. The sparsity of written accounts, and the apparent total lack of photographic documentation, make "the Great Wall of India" one of the greatest historical cover-ups (a la George Orwell's memory hole) of all time. If you doubt this, recount the sum of your personal knowledge of this incredible building feat prior to reading this article, and compare it with what little (at least now) that you know of it as compared to the Great Wall of China—or the relatively miniscule Hadrian's Wall between England and Scotland. There can be no doubt that history is being made for all of us by those who have no interest in the truth, if that interest might expose the evils of an Anglo-American elite determined to rule the world. ❖

ENDNOTES:

[1]Banerjea, 41.
[2]Moxham, 66.
[3]Stachey & Strachey, 219.
[4]*Ibid.*
[5]*Ibid.*, 220.
[6]Banerjee, 3.
[7]*Ibid.*, 11.
[8]Sleeman, 428.
[9]*Ibid.* Sleeman admits that the BEIC monopoly of salt dates at least to the establishment of a board of trade for India in 1765.
[10]Banerjea, 188. TBR has covered various aspects of the illicit British opium trade between the poppy fields of India and the immense Chinese marketplace for the finished product elsewhere, most recently in an article about American complicity in the pernicious traffic found in the July/August 2002 edition.
[11]*Ibid.*, 189.
[12]*Ibid.*, 190.
[13]*Ibid.*, 197.
[14]Moxham, 44-46.
[15]Strachey & Strachey, 224. Details of deaths from salt deprivation are very difficult to extrapolate and to precisely quantify from the official records. Numerous death certificates list a whole host of corollary maladies not easily resisted by those suffering from salt deprivation. Millions upon millions of deaths ascribed to other causes throughout a multiplicity of British exacerbated famines ought rightly to be assigned (at least in part) to the monstrous customs system and the "Great Wall of India" spawned by it.
[16]Moxham, 42.
[17]*Ibid.*, 141.
[18]Strachey & Strachey, 220.
[19]Moxham, 6-7. This complete description (taken from the annual reports of the BEIC)—down to the very plants that made up the hedge—precludes any possibility that the line was either made up from whole cloth by overly descriptive traveler's accounts, or that the extent and size of the barrier had been in anyway subsequently exaggerated.

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HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

Gunther Grass, as many TBR readers might know, has written a book about one of the worst atrocities of World War II—the murderous sinking of the ship *Wilhelm Gustloff* during the final days of the war. Almost 10,000 people, mostly women and children (with a handful of conscripts some commentators claim made the ship a legitimate target), were killed. The book is a novel, *Crab Walk*, that is already receiving praise. The praise is always coupled with the phrase: "but these atrocities are nothing compared to what the Germans did." It is another interesting phenomenon: the left wants to show it is not absolutely blind to the atrocities committed by the Red Army, but also uses this new book as a means to solidify its myth of the Holocaust.

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According to the *Independent* of February 1st of 2002, about 2,000 Chinese seamen were repatriated back to China after WWII. The Liverpool Shipping Lines used their seafaring skills during the war, only to send them packing after they were no longer necessary. Hack journalist Ian Herbert is quick to say the Politically Correct thing and blame this on "racism," (a rather unjournalistic judgment call), but then contradicts himself by citing official documents that claim the Chinese were sent back largely because of "1,000 convictions for opium smoking, 50 for gaming offences and countless cases of venereal disease and tuberculosis." The "sensitive reader" is, of course, to take the cue and dismiss this claim in favor of "racism," the more acceptable alternative. Some British involved in the repatriation even claimed that they were repatriated voluntarily to assist one side or another in the Chinese Civil War, but again, this is meant to be dismissed through a set of PC subtle cues.

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The practice of scalping vanquished military opponents is well known. What is debated more seriously is the origin of the practice. According to a brief article in the February 9, 2002, issue of *Science News*, archeologists have unearthed four adult male skulls from a Scythian cemetery (and one from a Scythical royal mummy) that have been identified as Scythians who had been scalped after they were killed in battle. About 2,500 years ago, the famous Greek historian Herodotus claimed that scalping was a relatively common Scythian practice. Eileen Murphy of Queens University in Belfast has published her findings in *The American Journal of Archaeology*, where she claimed that the victims studied had previously died of ax or sword wounds, and then been scalped.

A Scythian artist's scene in steel of one countryman attending to another's lower leg.

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According to the March 22, 2002 edition of *The Times* of Britain, the province of Ivano-Frankovsk in Ukraine has declared that the Ukrainians who fought against Stalin under the SS Division *Galicia* were "fighters for the freedom and independence of Ukraine." Therefore, those veterans are provided with the same government benefits as those who fought with the Red Army against the Germans. The then-Ukrainian Prime Minister, Anatoli Kinakh, supported that decision, claiming that "These groups were fighting for the independence of Ukraine." Both Russians and Jews, predictably, are up in arms. The former using the latter as weaponry and ornamentation in this battle. The results have been laughable. Mikhail Margelov, head of the Russian Duma committee on International Affairs, claimed that the Ukrainians were going to erect a statue of Himmler in Ivano-Frankovsk. The head of the Ukrainian Jewish Congress made this statement: "They have spat on history and on all those who died in the war." Evidently, this does not include those killed by Stalin. The crimes of the USSR are slowly being effaced from history to exonerate politically powerful minorities in the West. Incidents like these indicate how politically important it is to have a clear and factual (Revisionist) account of history.

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A strange and completely unreported angle about the Enron debacle is the Jewish connection. Enron was a Jewish company, and was known for giving huge amounts of money to Holocaust Museum projects, such as the one in Houston. Enron, though led by non-Jews such as Lay and Skilling, was dominated by moneymen Michael Kopper, Andrew Fastow and Jordan Mintz. It is interesting that Enron, having given so much money to Jewish causes (suggesting that Lay and Skilling had not the power that is often quoted), would be dragged through the mud to the extent it has. *The Jerusalem Report* of March 25, 2002, suggests a reason: though Enron gave heavily to Jewish causes, Fastow and Kopper did not. The article went out of its way to mention the fact that the two men did not give, though the company did. In other words, though TJR cannot say so openly, it is evident that some rivalry between the Enron Jews and the ADL has been developing. TJR is a Jewish magazine, and the simple quote: "The Anti-Defamation League, whose donors included Enron, but not Fastow or Kopper" tells enough. This scenario alerts Jews that there is some sort of disagreement between the ADL and the Jewish rulers of Enron.

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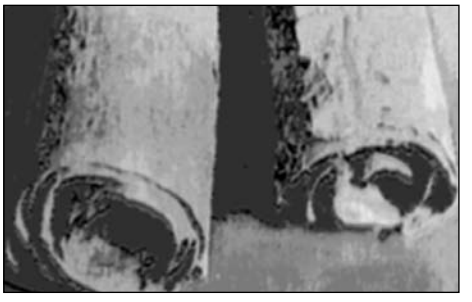
The Copper Dead Sea Scroll (discovered in 1952 in Israel) has been identified by Robert Feather of the Jewish Historical Society as well as the Egyptian Exploration Society as not the work of the much spoken of Essene sect of ancient Judaism. But rather it was written in Egyptian (though with some Greek letters), and is the product of the court of Pharaoh Akhenaten (father of Tutankhamun). When originally translated, the recent find suggested that the amounts in question were 25 tons of gold and 65 tons of silver. The new translation, done by Feather, and using Egyptian rather than Hebrew measures, derives a more believable 7.2 kg of gold and 19.2 kg of silver. There are 14 Greek letters that spell out the name of Akhenaten, but are arranged so as to form a code, or puzzle. It has baffled researchers for years. Incidentally, the reprehensible intellectual censorship placed on authentic findings about the Dead Sea Scrolls is one of the worst crimes of recent history. Daniel Gold, a Jewish author, has more or less debunked almost all previously-held "scholarly" views about the origin of the scrolls, proving that few of the scrolls were the work of the Essenes. Gold claims little evidence exists to suggest there was a scriptorium at Qumran. Rather, many scrolls were collected from around the region and stored in the Dead Sea caves for posterity—to prevent the Romans from destroying written records of the Israelite realm. Tenured professors, worried about their own hides, have worked in tandem with Zionist authorities for decades to hide this fact and protect their own false findings. It's a breath of fresh air to see any uncensored information come out about the Dead Sea Scrolls in this politically correct, historically incorrect climate.



The so-called "Copper Scroll" of the Dead Sea Scrolls collection after in broke in half, and before being cut into strips. How long will the myth of the "Essene scriptorium" at Qumran continue?

90 Years Going Strong & No Signs of Stopping

An Evaluation of the Federal Reserve: Its Motivation and Founding

By Tom Rose

Next year the Federal Reserve Bank will be 90 years old. The media regard the Federal Reserve with high esteem because they say it has served our economic interests well by controlling harmful boom/bust cycles and protecting the integrity of the U.S. dollar and the value of our savings. The chairman of the Federal Reserve Board is often quoted as speaking authoritatively on one topic or another. Would the news media and our government mislead the public into believing something that isn't true?

The Panic of 1907

The Federal Reserve System grew out of the "Rich Man's Panic" of 1907, which some economic historians believe resulted from the anti-business vendetta so actively pursued by President Theodore Roosevelt.

When the financial panic hit in October, 1907, J.P. Morgan quickly became the focal point of the efforts to keep failing financial institutions from going under. Night after night he would summon the leading bankers and financiers in New York City to his library where they would work until early morning hours to transfer needed funds from one institution to another as the public made "runs" on banks that had run short of liquid funds. Commitments to transfer money from one institution to another were based on the personal integrity and mutual trust of the financial leaders involved, with everyone looking to J.P. Morgan for leadership.

Elgin Groseclose in his book, *Fifty Years of Managed Money*, explained it thus:

> **If it [The Panic of 1907] was the product of the open market, the natural outcome of the private enterprise system, the fruit of the misdeeds of the financial community, it was in these areas that the issue was met and mastered, the problem solved, the penance paid and the battle won. The panic may have been precipitated by financial manipulators, but they assumed the responsibility and leadership for arresting its spread and restoring stability. There was no hesitancy. And among them all, authorities agree that Morgan was chief (34).**

Let me make something clear: The Panic of 1907 was not a natural product of the private free-enterprise system. Elgin Groseclose would certainly agree with me on this. It certainly was the result of misdeeds by the financial community, but it is true that the members of the financial community themselves, at great personal risk, quickly took steps to keep the panic from spreading. To a man, Morgan and his associates felt that the immediate problem facing them was the lack of liquidity, so they consulted with each other to "ration" available funds and funnel them to financial institutions that needed funds most, but which

The imposing façade of the Federal Reserve Building in Washington D.C., situated, ironically, on Constitution Avenue.

they also deemed were salvageable.

If the panic was not a natural result of the free-market system, then what was the cause?

The panic was the direct result of *fractional-reserve banking*. Under a banking system based on fractional reserves, banks actually *create money* when customers borrow money, and money *is destroyed* when loans are repaid. Thus, fractional-reserve bankers engage in the continual process of systemically inflating and deflating the economy with credit-based money. Since banks earn their greatest profits by extending loans (creating credit), bankers have a natural tendency to err on the side of creating *more* credit than they should. More bank credit means more newly created money chasing a limited supply of goods and labor, thus prices eventually start to rise faster than real goods are produced. This induces some business entrepreneurs to over-extend their credit, thereby generating losses instead of profits. Cutbacks and layoffs result. The public then becomes concerned and withdraws funds from financial institutions thereby precipitating a "credit crunch." It is from this *credit-induced cycle* that booms and financial panics are born. It becomes evident then that boom-bust cycles are actually inherent in the system of fractional-reserve banking rather than the result of private capitalism.

This explains why Morgan and his associates focused on the *symptom* of "short liquidity" rather than the real underlying cause (excessive credit creation) that *generated* the symptom. The outcome of Morgan's efforts to curtail the panic aroused public concern over the existence of an eastern "Money Trust" which led Congress to establish the National Monetary Commission (NMC) in 1908 to study the problem of periodic panics. Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, who had close business ties with J.P. Morgan, was chosen to head the NMC.

All the leading bankers and financiers spoke with a unified voice favoring a currency that was "flexible" (meaning flexible *upward).* They also pushed the idea of a "lender of last resort" that would stand ready to bail out banks in the eventuality of "liquidity" problems. Of course, they really meant to bail out the *big* banks; and the so-called "liquidity problems" were of their *own* making from excessive credit creation. Needless to say, the real underlying cause would never be mentioned publicly.

The public would be led to falsely believe that periodic boom-bust cycles were endemic to the free-market system. The men who conspired to create the Federal Reserve System did not believe in competitive capitalism; rather, they believed in oligarchical control of business and credit. The National Monetary Commission spent hundreds of thousands of tax dollars doing their "research" in Europe and eventually produced a tentative bill for a central bank.

In the fall of 1910 Senator Aldrich invited a few men to a secret meeting. They were to meet Aldrich at 10 p.m. on November 10 at his private railroad car parked on a siding at Hoboken, New Jersey. They were requested to come one-by-one and to use only their first names to avoid publicity. Their destination was Jekyll Island, off the coast of Georgia, where they would be cloistered for nine days making final changes to the NMC bill. Because of the American people's historic aversion to central banks, the final version of the bill would be disguised as a *decentralized reserve institution*. At all costs, the group wanted to avoid any mention of a *central* bank, which is exactly what the Federal Reserve System is.

Newspaper reporters in the small coastal town of Brunswick, Georgia, got wind of visitors, but were told the group was on a "duck hunting" trip. Here is a roster of the Jekyll Island "duck hunting" group:

1. Sen. Nelson W. Aldrich (R.I.), chairman of the National Monetary Commission, business associate of J.P. Morgan, and father-in-law to John D. Rockefeller Jr.

2. Abraham P. Andrew, assistant secretary, U.S. Treasury.

3. Frank A. Vanderlip, president, National City Bank of New York, a Rockefeller bank and connected with the investment-banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb, and Company.

4. Henry P. Davidson, senior partner, J.P. Morgan Company.

5. Charles D. Norton, president of J.P. Morgan's First National Bank of New York.

6. Benjamin Strong, head of J.P. Morgan's Bankers Trust Company, who later would be appointed as the first "governor" of the Federal Reserve Board.

7. Paul M. Warburg, partner in Kuhn, Loeb and Company. He represented the Rothschild banking dynasty in England and France and was brother to Max Warburg, who headed the Warburg banking consortium in Germany and the Netherlands. He was the key "monetary expert" who guided the group's discussions.

Much behind-the-scenes planning and molding of public opinion went into the effort of selling the Federal Reserve System to the American public. Murray N. Rothbard, in *The Case Against the Fed*, writes:

> **The Panic galvanized the big bankers to put on a concerted putsch for a Lender of Last Resort in the shape of a central bank. The big bankers realized that one of the first steps in the march to a central bank was to win the support of the nation's economists, academics, and financial experts. Fortunately for the reformers, two useful organizations for the mobilization of academics were near at hand: the American Academy of Political and Social Science (AAPSS) of Philadelphia, and the Academy of Political Science of Columbia University (APS), both of which comprised leading corporate liberal businessmen, financiers, and corporate attorneys, as well as academics. Each of these organizations, . . . held symposia on monetary affairs during the winter of 1907-1908, and each called for the establishment of a central bank. The Columbia conference was organized by the distinguished Columbia economist E.R.A. Seligman, who not coincidentally was a member of the family of the prominent Wall Street investment bank of J.&W. Seligman and Company (108-109).**

Rothbard points out that numerous NMC reports "poured forth onto the market" in 1910:

> **The object was to swamp public opinion with a parade of impressive analytic and historical scholarship, all allegedly "scientific" and "value-free," but all designed to further the agenda of a central bank (114).**

Eustace Mullins, in *The Secrets of the Federal Reserve*, relates that the House version of the Federal Reserve Act passed the House of Representatives on September 18, 1913, and the Senate passed its version on December 19, 1913. More than 40 important differences remained to be settled:

> **The Congressmen prepared to leave Washington for the annual Christmas recess, assured that the Conference bill would not be brought up until the following year. Now the**

money creators prepared and executed the most brilliant stroke of their plan. In a single day, they ironed out all 40 of the disputed passages in the bill and quickly brought it to a vote. On Monday, December 22, 1913, the bill was passed by the House 282-60 and the Senate 43-23 (27).

Charles A. Lindbergh Sr., congressman from Minnesota, spoke on the House floor that day:

This Act establishes the most gigantic trust on earth. When the President signs this bill, the invisible government by the Monetary Power will be legalized. . . . Wall Streeters could not cheat us if you Senators and Representatives did not make a humbug of Congress. . . . The greatest crime of Congress is its currency system. The worst legislative crime of the ages is perpetrated by this banking bill. The caucus and the party bosses have again operated and prevented the people from getting the benefit of their own government (*Ibid.*, 28).

G. Edward Griffin writes in *The Creature from Jekyll Island*: *A Second Look at the Federal Reserve*:

The centralization of control over financial resources was far advanced by 1910. In the United States, there were two main focal points of this control: the Morgan group and the Rockefeller group. Within each orbit was an intricate maze of commercial banks, acceptance banks, and investment firms. In Europe, the same process of financial concentration had proceeded even further and had coalesced into the Rothschild group and the Warburg group (5-6).

Griffin also points out that the big banks in 1910 were facing growing competition from small banks that were springing up in the South and West, out of the area of control of the eastern banks, and that a new type of competition was rearing its ugly head:

Competition also was coming from a new trend in industry to finance future growth out of profits rather than from borrowed capital. . . . Consequently, between 1900 and 1910, 70 percent of the funding for American corporate growth was generated internally, making industry increasingly independent of the banks. . . .

Here was another trend that had to be halted. What the bankers wanted—and what many businessmen wanted also—was to intervene in the free market and tip the balance of interest rates downward, to favor debt over thrift. To accomplish this, the money supply simply had to be disconnected from gold and made more plentiful or, as they described it, more elastic. . . .

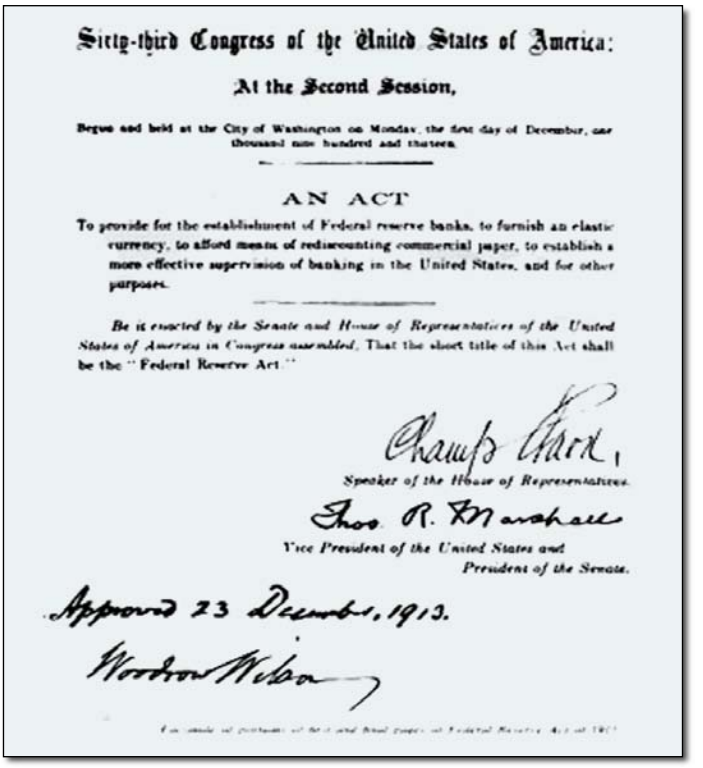
Here, then, were the main challenges that faced that tiny but powerful group assembled on Jekyll Island:

1. How to stop the growing influence of small, rival banks and to ensure that control over the nation's financial resources would remain in the hands of those present;

2. How to make the money supply more elastic in order to reverse the trend of private capital formation and to recapture the industrial loan market;

3. How to pool the meager reserves of the nation's banks into one large reserve so that all banks will be motivated to follow the same loan-to-deposit ratios. This would protect at least some of them from currency drains and bank runs;

4. Should this lead eventually to the collapse of the whole banking system, then how to shift the losses from the owners of the banks to the taxpayers (*Ibid.*, 12-13, 16).



Sixty-third Congress of the United States of America:

At the Second Session,

Begun and held at the City of Washington on Monday, the first day of December, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen.

AN ACT

To provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, to furnish an elastic currency, to afford means of rediscounting commercial paper, to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the short title of this Act shall be the "Federal Reserve Act."

Champ Clark,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Thos. R. Marshall
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Approved 23 December, 1913.

Woodrow Wilson

The Constitution of the United States explicitly provides Congress with the authority to coin (create) money. The theory was that the House of Representatives, the only popularly elected branch of government in the minds of the Founders, would coin money solely in the interests of the American voters rather than the banking interests.

Summary and Evaluation

My purpose in relying primarily on other authors was to avoid any built-in bias against the Federal Reserve that I may have personally developed through many years of teaching courses in economics, money and banking. The more I have investigated the FRS, the more I have come to the certainty that it was conceived in a spirit of deception and came into being through secret collusion of high-placed anti-free-market oligopolists whose only allegiance was to themselves, to the institutions they control and to the international banking cartel whose ideas the oligopoly finally succeeded in planting here in America.

Their goal was to establish a government-approved monopoly to foster massive and continued monetary inflation in pursuit of ever rising profits while, at the same time, being shielded from the adverse effects of their own inflationary policies by a taxpayer-provided "lender of last resort." Thus, viewed solely from the viewpoint of judging its deceptive conception and birth, there is only one judgment possible regarding the Federal Reserve System: "Thou art weighed in the balances, and art found wanting" (Dan. 5:27). ❖

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Tom Rose is a retired professor of economics, Grove City College, Pennsylvania and a member of the National Reform Association Board of Directors. He is the author of seven books and hundreds of articles dealing with economic and political issues. Rose's latest book is Reclaiming the American Dream by Reconstructing the American Republic, *which can be found on amazon.com.*

BRONFMAN: NO ONE SHOULD PROFIT FROM THE HOLOCAUST

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3)

the Russians that the death toll at Auschwitz was just over 74,000, not all of whom were Jews. Even more awkward is the ubiquity of the so-called "Holocaust Survivors." While purported to be no more than a tiny remnant of European Jewry, in fact they number at least 4.5 million, if individual claims for compensation filed with the West German Government are valid.

Scholarly research on Jewish demographics, notably that of Walter N. Sanning, author of *The Dissolution of East European Jewry*, published in 1983 by the then-viable Institute for Historical Review, confirms the thesis that very large numbers found safe havens.

Of the Jews confined to ghettos, labor camps and concentration camps, there was more to fear from the Allies than from the Germans, especially in the closing months of the war, when, ironically, in response to pleas from organized Jewry, the "railway lines leading to the death camps" were bombed, cutting off vital supplies of food and medicines. Most of the Jews who died, including Anne Frank and her sister, were victims of typhus, which would have taken many more lives had it not been for the use of a powerful German-manufactured fumigant, Zyklon B, the same chemical claimed by Holocaust proponents to have been used in the alleged extermination of the Six Million.

Absurd as the Jewish financial and human alleged losses may seem to the objective observer, they have been accepted at face value by western politicians, educators and even by normally skeptical journalists. Heavily infiltrated western governments led by venal politicians have declared the Holocaust an incontrovertible fact that can be questioned only at one's considerable peril, including loss of livelihood and imprisonment. That a "fact" should require such protection seems odd, but no more so than the failure of Churchill to have made even one single reference to the horrendous gas chambers in his definitive work on the conflict.

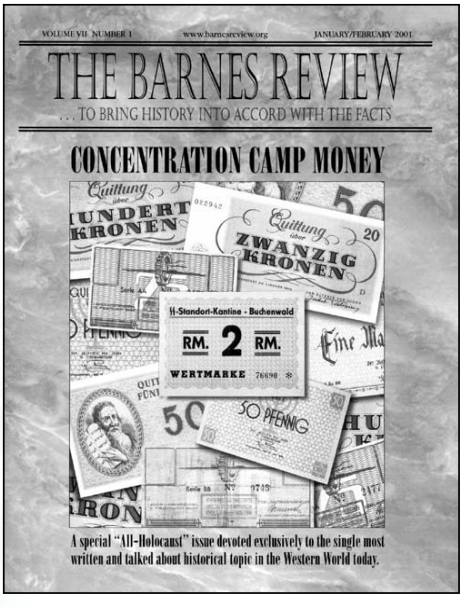
Soon, according to recent news reports, we shall learn of the wartime heroism of the hitherto unheralded "Jewish fighting man" in a special gallery to be built at the Canadian War Museum.

Mr. Bronfman is on no firmer ground when he accuses the Swiss of collaborating with Nazi Germany. Why wouldn't the Swiss have collaborated? Germany was not Switzerland's enemy, on the contrary was doubtless seen by most insightful citizens as the only reliable safeguard against communism. And if the Swiss made profits, they were as nothing compared with the windfall pocketed by world Jewry. In the light of this reality Mr. Bronfman's admonition that "No one should profit from the Holocaust" has a distinctly hollow ring, as does his appeal to principle, unless, of course, he is prepared to apply the same principles in the case of the dispossessed Palestinians. ❖

—IAN V. MACDONALD

Shhh! You're Not Supposed to Talk About That!

You can't mention it in Germany or you will be jailed on the spot. You'd better not talk about it in public in Australia or you will be labeled a hater. In England, Canada and France, it's the most taboo subject there is today—even a whisper and you'll be on your way to jail. Even in America, the faint of heart (politically correct) avoid the subject like the bubonic plague. There's only one side you'll hear, and that's from the likes of Holocaust promoters Deborah Lipstadt and Daniel Goldhagen, to name a few, who are more concerned about maintaining profitable Holocaust myths than exposing the truth.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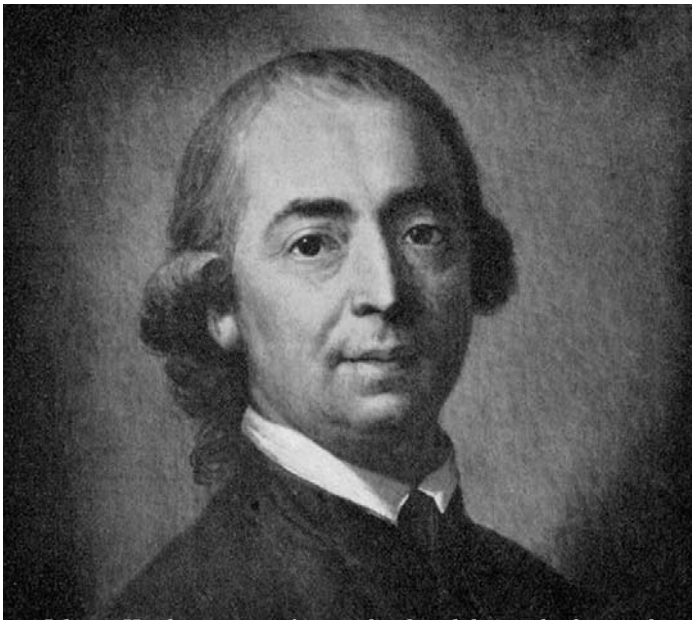
Johann Herder:

The Ethno-Nationalist Theory of History

By M. Raphael Johnson, Ph.D.

Surprisingly, very few of those who call themselves ethnic-nationalists know of the history and development of the ethno-nationalist theory of history. Johann Herder, writing in the early 19th century, is largely considered the major founder of nationalist theory in Western Europe. A pro-Slavic German, Herder laid out a vision of the cultural order where the globe was made of innumerable ethnic groups, united by culture and language, each with its own purpose and "genius." These were all to be self-governing, as the state was to have a minimal role, leaving actual governance to local institutions and tradition. Of all the nationalist theorists of history, Herder is likely the most widely read today and is even given a modicum of respect within academic intellectual history and political science.



Johann Herder is most often credited with being the first and main theorist of ethnic nationalism in modern Europe. Because of his theoretical defense of the autonomy of ethnic groups, he radically changed the face of the European continent and ushered in the age of romantic nationalism that is still influencing healthy political movements today.

Ethno-nationalism, in spite of the myths pouring out of the academic presses, is a rejection of the Gnostic-Enlightenment view of man, morality and epistemology. Unless one understands this negative connection, one cannot understand the moral and historical and moral basis of nationalism and the ethno-community. Therefore, it is absolutely central that the work of Johann Herder be dealt with, for, in many respects, the revolt against Enlightenment "liberalism" and "practical" conservatism comes from him rather than from Burke, whose theoretical prowess has been overestimated in many respects.

Herder's critique of the Enlightenment rests on one major proposition: that the study of man is radically different from the study of nature. In other words, the object with which any specific community or civilization provides the "social scientist" with does not bear the same marks as an object as in the natural sciences. The sciences themselves impose an ideological and *a priori* grid upon nature, the quantitative measures to which science reduces all visible phenomena. To treat man as an object of science is to standardize him, to standardize him is to reject all that is human about him, to reduce him to a mechanical being, a being easily manipulated from outside; the esoteria of the social sciences. In other words, this sort of standardization is to reduce civilization—for Herder the ethno-nation—to a set of material causes and effects which ensure that only the most formal and formalizable aspects of the people under study will be understood. Even here, though, precisely because that which is formal (or formalizable) is removed from the rest, that then is misunderstood. Peoples are distorted if they are *a priori* stan-

dardized in a quantitative formula. This is the central proposition of Herder's social theory, and, importantly, the starting point for the countercritique of Enlightenment mythology.

Herder, as nearly all anti-Enlightenment thinkers, rejected the intellectually vapid notion of a "social contract." If such contracting individuals were to exist to enter into some contractual obligations, then the contract would have already been settled. In other words, the civilizational apparatus that would allow a scholar to even conceive of a "contract" is already in existence as the contracting parties are coming together. "Social contract" theory is an intellectually dishonest slight of hand: its primary purpose is to reject all aspects of history, civilization and nationhood in order to rebuild the society on the demands of the contracting parties. These, as always, mean the wealthy and powerful who demand the institutionalization of their own interests and call them "universal human rights."

Communities derive primarily from the fact that men are born radically helpless and dependent, not free and equal. Only the existence of the community ensures that human beings exist at all. Therefore, all arts and sciences derive from this natural, communal union, and exist as a product of the communal mind, rather than specifically the minds of great men. In other words, that the man of genius, undoubtedly a reality in human history, should be demystified in that his genius has been nurtured by the community around him. The books he has read, lectures attended, apprenticeships, language, education, in short, everything necessary to develop the talents of genius are communally created, not individually created. Therefore, the proper study of human society is not the "great man" but rather the community, the nation, the ethnos. This is the proper unit of history, and it is it that works through the great men, economic institutions, armies and books that a historian might study. Genius exists, as do classes or great ideas, but they do not come into existence in isolation.

What Herder and his followers revolted against was the mechanization of nature and human societies, the dominance of methodology over mankind and the idea that various nations and cultures are commensurate with the newest conceptual apparatus of modern science. On the contrary, Herder believed that nations and cultures were basically incommensurable, and that, in order to understand any one, they needed to be understood from the point of view of how they understood themselves. Modern historical theorizing generally judges historical societies to the extent they have manifested the much more contemporary ideas of liberalism and secularism. Of course, such a method is not history, but a crude ideological polemic that passes for erudition in American universities. A nation is not "successful" if it is wealthy, if indeed, wealth is not a mark of success. American historians will prattle on about the wealth, freedom or repression in a certain historical culture, without bothering to inquire whether or not such things were considered important, or if the average person considered liberal ideas of jurisprudence to be wise or not. Herder fought this trend in his own day, and the battle seems still to be lost.

The basic epistemological idea here is that, in order to understand anything, the conceptualization of the data (always incomplete) must come *a posteriori*. Objects can only be understood within and through the group mind of the ethno-community. Contemporary scientific methods take an *a priori* notion of conceptualization such as "rational choice" theory or a class- or gender-based analysis, for example, and impose it upon any society or group whatever. In political science, so it is regularly claimed, any data set whatsoever can easily be quantified and placed within a regression model. The connection between the real, concrete data and its quantification and analysis is rarely questioned. Everything is standardized and everything follows the same crass laws of cause and effect, even man.

For Herder and so many others, what must come first is first-hand, lived experience with the data, with a concrete sense of what an object is, as defined by the specific community under question. Rejecting qualities as "accidents" or "residuals" is an epistemological error, for it rejects what is a part of the object under study, part of what makes it unique and thus worth studying in the first place. In other words, for Herder, any object needs to be understood in the sense of its value or lack of it within the culture which it is found. Epistemology is intensely social, and to divorce it from social life and the development of national consciousness (and therefore language) is to divorce knowledge from reality. Reality, for the analytic philosopher, is a set of concepts expressed in words, not actual objects; and actual objects, to be thus, are always a product of culture, traditions or traditional norms. Objects only become so in the nexus of national and cultural tradition, or they are not objects at all.

For the Enlightenment, the notion of "progress" has been an allegedly continuous move from "myth" to "fact"; myth is the sensuous and concrete aestheticization of nature and mankind into something socially recognizable and intelligible. Progress has its esoteric side of being the "demystification" or "unmasking" of such concrete realities into the abstractions of modern scientific and moral ideology. For Herder, this is a regress. Modern scientific methodology has eliminated the concrete object in favor of a sterile concept. The older idea of myth was not falsehood in any sense, but is a key to the heart and mind of a specific people and civilization. To aestheticize nature is to imprint the "general will" upon it, to provide it with cultural reality by integrating it into the vortex of the nation. The nation, then, seeks to unify all things to itself: nature, technics and economics. These are provided with the imprint of the historical memory of a people. Nothing is strange; everything becomes recognizable.

While it might be true that technics derives from a certain conceptualization of matter, it does not follow that the mythos, or the aestheticization of matter is therefore "backward" or "false." The notion of myth, however conceived, is a means whereby objects of nature and art are brought into the cultural gestalt of the community, the nation. To render objects as mere concepts is to destroy them; it is, in a magical and occult sense, to recreate them in the image of man. In turn, they are taken out of the realm of experience and exist solely in the realm of ideas to then be renamed and reconceptualized by those with the power to perform such magic community-wide. It is a dangerous form of alienation that removes the individual from the realm of the concrete, the realm of reality, or real consequences and the real personal identity, into the realm of ideas, of the realm of images that can easily be transformed by the wishes of those who control the vocabulary and projection of images in modern life. Myth therefore, is not falsity, but it is something integrative and gives nature the stamp of nationhood, or the identity of the collective self.

More importantly for mankind, what is important is a

view toward what the various communities and nations deem important or worthy in life. The "idea of order" that animates the community carved out of what ordinarily would be chaos is what needs to be analyzed, not, on the other hand, that strictly modern sense of placing a stylized pattern of "rational choice," "utility maximization," structural-functionalism, psychoanalysis, or whatever and placing it over every and any people. Such modern methods are not based on "science," but on a set of axiomatic assumptions that cannot be proven, namely, that stripping away the cultural "accretions" of a people leads to their "essence," their "demystification." The proposition: "all peoples function according to strict rational choice and utility maximization models," is a completely nonscientific statement. It is an non-provable assumption, made more dangerous that it must be taken on faith, *a priori*, and merely applied. One then assumes that the product of such analysis actually reflects the "real world" of things.

The vapidity and coldness of analytic methods do, in fact, communicate true cultural life: they are not the universal truths of the faculty lounge dreamers, but rather that of the emptiness of modern western life, where "tradition" and "culture" are largely non-existent, completely administered by the handful of families that control the flow of images and the resultant stimulus. Analytic philosophy, indeed, far from being the search for the universal inherent in the text under study, is nothing more than a brutalization of the texts of western philosophy, the imposition of the mindlessness of Anglo-American liberalism and nihilism upon texts the authors of which could never understand.

For Herder, and for ethno-nationalism in general, one approaches an artifact of a culture, of a nation, precisely as that. Something that reflects, not the specific idiosyncrasies of the artist, craftsman or writer, but of a whole people. Any artifact contains within itself the soul of an ethno-nation and a civilization, of the folk. It reflects years of development long before the object ever came into existence, and a set of influences so nuanced, and going back so far into history that it radically resists any form of quantification, or even of understanding except in the most pedestrian of senses.

In other words, objects of a culture are "organic." That word is used over and over again, and only in the rarest of papers is it ever defined. The best and most meaningful use of the word is that the whole is manifest in the part. That is, each object manifests the whole in which it has been created. Because each man, no matter how much an "individualist" he might delude himself into thinking he is, is the product of time, culture (or lack of it), language and national and communal history that defines the fears and hopes of society at large. Because of the intrinsic connection between human development and one's immersion into a national tradition and self-identification, it follows that the acts of such an individual are, in fact, acts of the nation, of the people.

The notion of "organic," (or, "integral," for that matter) then, refers to the fact that it is not proper to split off the disciplines from one another: morality is dependent upon an understanding of history, philosophy on culture, culture on language etc. Each is necessary to reinforce the other, and any specific text of a culture, therefore, contains all of them, to one extent or another, however ultimately distorted. To remove moral views from historical development or epistemology or language is to completely distort the actual historical process of these things coming into existence and taking hold over a people.

Like many composers of his era, Bela Bartok was heavily influenced by Herder and his followers. Herder found true beauty and originality in folk songs, poetry and art. Long ignored by the elites, folk art contained much of artistic value. As nationalism developed in Europe, composers such as Liszt and Bartok in Hungary, Dvorak in Czechia, Glinka in Russia and Grieg in Norway began to incorporate folk elements in symphonic style. What was the result is some of the most beautiful music ever composed, fully incorporating the soul of the folk in each line. The Romantic era in music was truly the most "representative" era, as well as the most artistically relevant to nationalism and folk tradition.

> **Hence every nationality must be considered solely in its place with everything that it is and has; deliberate isolation, rejection of individual phases and customs will not result in history. To gather such collections one steps into a charnel-house, into a lumber room and wardrobe of the nationalities, but not into the living creature, into that great garden in which the nationalities grow like plants and of which they are a part; in which everything—air, earth, water, sun, light, even the caterpillar which crawls upon the plants and the worm which destroys them—**

belong to it. (xviii 248)

For Herder, as for nationalism properly understood, nationalities are not states, nor do they need them. States are the creation of men, the ruling classes; nations, on the other hand, are creations of nature, creatures of the dependence and weakness of the individual alone against the elements. Herder writes in a celebrated passage:

> **Millions of people on the globe live without states. . . . Father and mother, man and wife, child and brother, friend and man—these are natural relationships through which we become happy; what the state can give us is an artificial contrivance; unfortunately it can also deprive us of something far more essential—rob us of ourselves. (xiii 341)**

One of the most significant difficulties in the American literature on nationalism is the extent to which the state is confused with the nation. However, it is understandable, for the dominance of analytic methods in the social sciences has extreme difficulty dealing with the unquantifiable and complex set of nuances and subtle folkways that are actually the stuff of nationality. The state, with its conveniently arranged bureaucratic offices, numbers of soldiers and massive budgets, is a far more amenable object of study. Unsurprisingly, the nation became synonymous with the development of the state administration. The development of nationalist thinking under Herder was completely lost as the social sciences found the state far more amendable to their careers and intellects.

One of the central aspects of Herder's vision for the development of counterrevolutionary thinking is just this distinction between culture and law, between the ethnos and the state. If culture is strong and vibrant, passed down from the church and family unit, then the arm of the state is unnecessary. The Russian Old Believers, Serbia under Dushan or the feudal West are examples of "states" whose constitution consisted of autonomous communities where the state was very weak or non-existent except in the realm of foreign policy and general taxation. Under the medieval royal systems, each community was self-governing under only those laws necessary to the proper functioning of each autonomous institution. The culture, found in the Church and its myriad manifestations, maintained the identity and order of each community, each with its own specific mission and sense of self. As late as 19th century Russia, the rural commune was self-governing, and the state's presence in rural life was nearly non-existent. The liberalism of Alexander II and his serf emancipation served one purpose: to allow the state to enter into the formerly self-governing sphere of commune-landlord relations and impose a more centralized regime. In other words, either in the Germano-Latin, Polish, Serbian or Russian cultural milieu in the middle ages, the state's power was not conceived of in a liberal and centralized fashion of an "administration," but the nation—the ethno-cultural community—was given free reign to rule and maintain order.

Very much like the Russian Slavophiles of the 1840s, Herder did reject the "consent" theory of government. Custom, tradition and nationality are not things that one consents to: they are the conditions for one to consent to anything. When one, in a purely theoretical way, "consents" to become a citizen of a certain polity, one already must have a rather well developed sense of moral life, culture and self in order to make such a decision. The idea of liberal "consent" is a fraud, for no one has ever consented to be ruled by a certain ruling class, but the idea of "consent" is intrinsically connected to the lie of "contract theory."

If custom and national tradition have their place, providing the natural and organic sources of authority that one comes to understand from one's birth, then the state or any external authority becomes unnecessary. The medieval state was a distant entity, an object of veneration because of its function as the protector of the real, that is, the protector of the church and tradition. A monarch or great general is an object of veneration, a bureaucrat is not. The extent to which the state becomes a set of neatly organized bureaucratic offices, distanced and often contemptuous of the communal locality, it ceases to be representative. The modern notion of "representation" is just another of the contemporary frauds that masquerade as "political theory" in the halls of academia. The extent to which the state is consolidated, centralized and self-interested (defined as the bureaucratic regime developing its own corporate interests), it automatically becomes non-representative. This has nothing to do with campaigns or elections, for the bureaucracy in every "advanced" western society, along with the courts, economic centers and mass media, hold real cultural and therefore social power. The destruction of communal cultural unity is always to the benefit of the bureaucratic regime and its demand for neat organization, conceptualization and standardization. Herder writes:

> **The most natural state is one naturally with one national character. This it retains for ages and this is most naturally formed when it is the object of its native genius for a nationality is as much a plant with nature as a family, only with more branches. nothing appears so indirectly opposite to the end of government as the unnatural enlargement of states, the wild mixing of all kinds of people and nationalities under one scepter. . . . Glued together indeed they may be into a fragile machine, termed a machine of state, but it will be destitute of inner life and mutual sympathy of the parts. (xiii 384)**

This may well be termed, as well as the political vision the work has attempted to put forth, a vision of ethno-national anarchism. That is, the lack of state power means the proportionate growth of a local patriotism, a local ethno-traditionalism and a local cultural nationalism that provides for the loyalty of healthy citizens far more than the recruiting sergeant or revenue director. Bureaucracy cannot be separated from a epistemological methodology that demands all data be standardized, conceptualized and subject to the same testing. An epistemology that refuses to see the uniqueness of objects, but rather, for the sake of communicability and neatness of presentation, reduces all objects of whatever kind to their definitional "essences," becomes whatever the powerful in any society want them to be. Herder refused to make the common distinctions between reason and imagination, or sensate experience and culture; all were intimately bound together. One cannot remove the feeling of romance from reason, for it is precisely this feeling that provides for the continued interest in the world. The spirit of loyalty and ethnic tradition is what maintains loyalty, not mathematical equations. One has never done statistical analyses to figure out whether or not one loves his family or native village. These relations are immediate, and they are immediate because it is these that make conceptual mediation (i.e. reason) possible in the first place. Post-modernism is easily predicted when the cultural bases of reason (making reason contingent rather than culture)

disappear. When this happens, reason takes a back seat to the "will to power." Without ethno-nationalism, reason dies.

The nature of this tradition, if one is forced to "conceptualize" it, is language. For Herder, language was the primary ingredient in nationality. Words represent the "common symbolism" of memory, the basic structure of which is traditional praxis. It is not surprising that Herder believed words to be ideas, and ideas to be words. There is no such thing as an abstract thought that then finds a linguistic outer coating, called a "word." All thought is done through language and therefore, language precedes conceptualization. If language precedes conceptualization, and language is the "concretization" of historical memory or tradition, then reason, a certain structure of thought, is based ultimately on tradition. The basic philosophical distinction between self, idea, word and world is for Herder completely false. Each of these is to be found in the others and is intimated and suggested by the others. Tradition, self, ideas and language are basically one and the same concept; complex to be sure, but related in such a way as to make their arbitrary analytic separation impossible or unintelligible.

The self is not *sui generis*—to put this more simply—but rather the product of the cultural milieu in which it was created: the language, customs, hopes, memories and fears which nurture the self from infancy into adulthood. Only when the culture breaks down through alien peoples and ideas (including the state) does this connection become severed, and the most horrid of situations—alienation—becomes a social reality, leading to social pathology and, ultimately, social death.

Man is shaped by his association with others. This association is governed, indeed made possible at all, though similarity—language, concepts, morality and historical experience. When this memory becomes clouded—as in the present day—through outside intervention of self-interested self-deception then the basic nature of the association is destroyed. The abstractions of liberalism or neo-conservatism cannot rescue it, but are the very products of this decay.

For Herder, nations are formed by various variables, which are primarily climate, basic physical environment, relations with others (or lack of them) and heredity. They develop slowly, but have as their primary goal the binding of strangers into a unity. For Herder, nations in the modern sense are the most wholistic form of community: small enough to maintain a basic linguistic and cultural commonality, but large enough to be self-defending and economically secure. Obviously the Greek city-state was extremely vulnerable, as the large empires were bereft of any ordering principle, as they were made of myriad religions, ethnic groups and languages. For Herder, the very subject of history is the development, thriving and demise of these various nations. Or, put differently, history is the story of how specific peoples controlled and directed the potentially infinite human impulses. Without harmonization, the human will will seek its own pleasure and domination. Culture and historical memory serve to direct the will into a unity of form and function, initiating the man into a world of order in a chaotic and fallen nature.

There can be no doubt that the notion of the cultural community, that is, nationality, for Herder was the primary method of actual and real representation. For him, the nation was the collective consciousness of the people who composed it. In a certain sense, the Rousseauian notion of a general will makes a bit of sense. Now, Rousseau cannot be the ground for nationalism of the Herderian stripe, but there is a sense in which the idea of a selfless will, dedicated to the common good, can meet in time through historical memory and customary fears and hopes, all expressed in a common language that embodies these. This idea of cultural unity is a manifestation of the general will, and is a far more interesting use of the phrase than that "insane Socrates." Herder made a careful distinction between the people, that is, the true representatives of the nation, the folk, and the "rabble," or the frenzied mobs of alienated and acultural "societies" (such as in the modern era) that have only their anger and bitterness to unite them. That there is an "idea" of order that the imagination can partly grasp for Herder is central to their being a nation or a national character at all.

"Progress," one of the phony buzzwords of Enlightenment mythology, is also something that comes to make sense only in a national context. The idea of order that makes sense out of an association, and is developed by it, is what produces the various goals and strivings of a people. Therefore "progress" as an ethical notion can only begin there. The constant uses of the terms "backward" or "progressive" are non-universal, and can only be utilized in the context of the communal structures of a specific nation. What is valued and respected by the community is the extent to which something is progressive or not. To the extent that policy moves towards what is valued versus something else is the proper use of the terms "backward." A "progressive" society, therefore, is one that continually improves its manifestation of its idea of order, or that "general will" that truly represents the historical memory of a people. A "regressive" society is one that moves away from it. "Injustice" comes to be the introduction of policy that rejects the communal consciousness of a people, and therefore, the people's inherent sense of propriety.

Johann Herder is at present, a threat to the modern world and its academic establishment. He is a living refutation of their ideas of progress and conceptual uniformity. He is a danger for he has the potential to unite the anarchists of the "left" with the ethno-nationalists of the "right" against the demands of Enlightenment, empirico-capitalism, in both its vapid liberal and conservative forms. His battle was primarily against the notion of cosmopolitanism, or the idea that man's faculties are *sui generis*, and therefore owing no loyalty to any specific community. Such a person is barely human, living accordingly only to his desires and impulses: he is inherently sociopathic. The proof of Herder's ideas here is evident in the present day. Herder writes, mocking the pretensions of the modern cosmopolitan spirit:

> **All national characters, thank God, have become extinct; we all love one another, or, rather no one feels the need of loving anyone else. We all associate with one another, all are completely equal—cultured, polite, very happy; we have, it is true no fatherland, no one for whom we live; but we are philanthropists and citizens of the world. Most of the rulers already speak French, and soon we all shall do so. And then—bliss! The golden era is dawning again when all the world has one tongue and one language; there shall be one flock and one shepherd! (v, 550)**

Therefore, Herder is forgotten, but it is equally clear that the building upon the ruins of the plastic liberal/conservative divide will need his services once more. ❖

THE TBR HISTORY QUIZ

1 Who was the famous Soviet general (right) who defeated the Japanese in Mongolia in August 1939?

2 Which infamous gangster did "Lucky" Luciano name as his spokesman?

3 Which famous billionaire "philanthropist" offered to write Pope Paul VI's edict on birth control?

4 Who succeeded Catherine the Great on the throne of Russia (shown far right)?

5 Juan Peron is often termed the leader of the *descamisados*. Who are these people?

A Berliner carrying a broom surveys broken glass and debris strewn in front of Jewish-owned businesses (question 7).

6 It has been estimated that there were 2,600 important battles waged on the European continent between 1480 and 1940 among the "great powers." Which nation has participated in the most battles during this time? Can you name the top three?

7 What was the incident which sparked what the Jews habitually call *Kristallnacht*?

8 Everyone knows how quickly the French folded when Adolf Hitler's forces invaded the country in 1940. How large was the French army at the time of the Nazi invasion?

9 In the same vein, roughly, what percentage of the French population sided with the "Resistance" to oppose German occupation?

10 "Willy Brandt" was a famous German chancellor after World War II. What was his real name?

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1. Marshall Georgi Zhukov (1896-1974). (TBR #1, 2003) **2.** Meyer Lansky. (TBR #3, 2003) Luciano called him "the real treasurer of the outfit." **3.** John D. Rockefeller. (TBR #6, 2002) Rockefeller is the major financier of birth control and abortion policies in the world. He created Planned Parenthood, created the "overpopulation" scare and designed China's "one child" population program. **4.** Paul, her son from the murdered Peter III. Catherine actually wished that her grandson, the future Alexander I, would be her successor, but, thankfully, the rather gifted Paul had his turn. (TBR #2, 2003) **5.** The word means "shirtless ones" and refers to the poor and marginalized in Argentina. Peron's economic policies were a success and lifted the Argentine standard of living under a statist model of development. (TBR #6, 2002) **6.** France, having participated in nearly half of them. Prussia, only one quarter, a number shared with England and Russia. (TBR #3, 1998) **7.** It was the murder of the Embassy Counselor in Paris, Ernst von Rath. The German ambassador to Paris was Count Welzek. The outrage felt by the German population led to riots that the German government attempted to stop, without success. Just another of the major lies by omission in the Land of the Talmud. (TBR #3, 1998) **8.** 6,000,000. Armies of this size do not fold after a month of fighting. It proves that the French laid down their arms because they had no morale, and no incentive to fight the Germans. (TBR #1, 2002) **9.** Less than 1 percent. The majority of the population, as reported by Alex Perry, writing in TBR (#3, 2002) was in favor of the German occupation, and most French accepted life in Paris and other major cities as pleasant and prosperous under the German government, a profitable change from the communist Léon Blum. **10.** He was a Norwegian Communist

GARET GARRETT & U.S. IMPERIALISM

BY MICHAEL COLLINS PIPER

Long before Pat Buchanan was proclaiming that America was "a republic—not an empire" there was Garet Garrett—one of America's foremost advocates of traditional Constitutional republicanism. His monograph,* The Rise of Empire*, might not only be called the first word, but also, in many respects, the last word on the subject.

Writing in *The Boston Globe* on March 23, 2003, just days after the first American assault on Iraq, Jeet Heer marveled at the new-found infatuation in the mainstream media for the concept of American empire building:

Since the Sept. 11 attacks . . . many foreign policy pundits, mostly from the Republican right but also including some liberal internationalists, have revisited the idea of empire.

"America is the most magnanimous imperial power ever," declared Dinesh D'Souza in *The Christian Science Monitor* in 2002. "Afghanistan and other troubled lands today cry out for the sort of enlightened foreign administration once provided by self-confident Englishmen in jodhpurs and pith helmets," argued Max Boot in a 2001 article for *The Weekly Standard* titled "The Case for American Empire."

In *The Wall Street Journal*, historian Paul Johnson asserted that the "answer to terrorism" is "colonialism." Columnist Mark Steyn, writing in *The Chicago Sun-Times*, has contended that "imperialism is the answer."

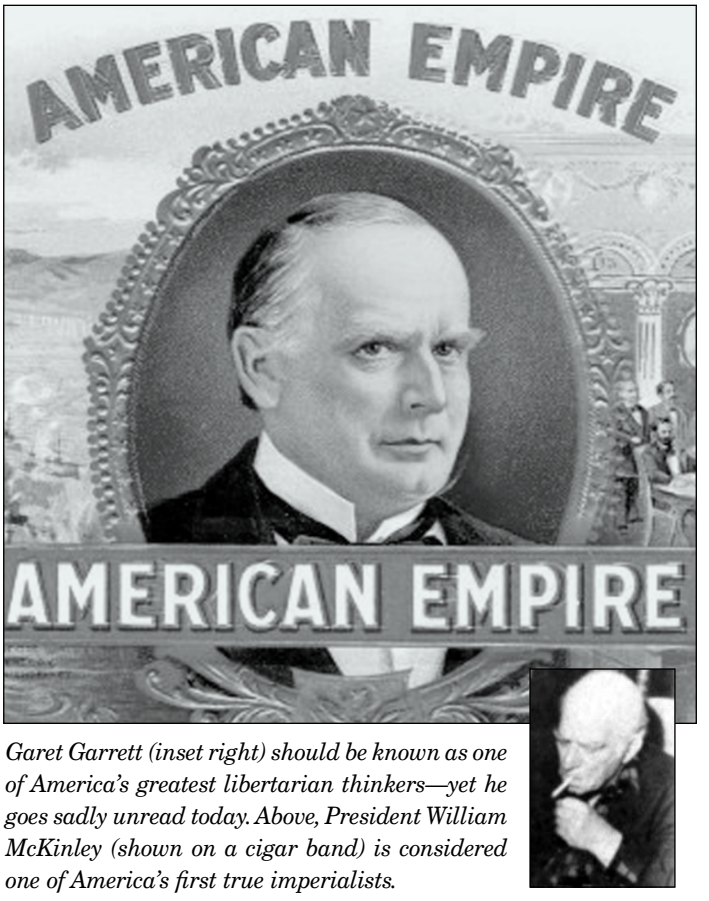
"People are now coming out of the closet on the word 'empire'," noted *Washington Post* columnist Charles Krauthammer. "The fact is no country has been as dominant culturally, economically, technologically and militarily in the history of the world since the Roman Empire."

In fact, the warnings against American empire were well established many years ago, although this is probably something not familiar even to many of those now so stoutly defending the concept.

The first substantial warning against American imperialism, from a mid-20th century nationalist, came in the writings of Garet Garrett. Although Garrett is hardly a well-known name to the public at large, there's no question but that his work—dating to the mid 20th century—stands the test of time.

Born in Illinois in 1878, Garrett launched his eminent career in journalism at age 25 as a staff writer with *The New York Sun* and went on to work as a financial writer for such distinguished "mainstream" media voices as *The New York Times* and *The Wall Street Journal*, among others.

Retiring at 38, Garrett devoted himself to free-lance writing and over a 12-year period between 1920 and 1932 produced eight books, not to mention a number of widely-read articles on finance and economics.



Garet Garrett (inset right) should be known as one of America's greatest libertarian thinkers—yet he goes sadly unread today. Above, President William McKinley (shown on a cigar band) is considered one of America's first true imperialists.

Emerging as an outspoken critic of Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Deal, Garrett's assault on the imperialism and welfare state policies of the Roosevelt administration reached a wide audience in a series of articles appearing in *The Saturday Evening Post* setting the stage for Garrett, in 1940, to become

editorial-writer-in-chief for the popular magazine. Four years later he was named editor of *American Affairs* magazine.

During the years that followed, Garrett produced the three volumes—extended monographs—for which he is best remembered today: *The Revolution Was* (1944), *Ex America* (1951) and *The Rise of Empire* (1952).

Taken together, the three works (published in one volume in 1953 by Caxton Printers under the title *The People's Pottage*) remain, beyond question, the original clarion call for America to remain "a republic, not an empire."

The trilogy was reprinted by The Noontide Press but this is long out of print.

Writing in *The Rise of Empire*, Garret put it thus: "We have crossed the boundary that lies between Republic and Empire. If you ask when, the answer is that you cannot make a single stroke between day and night; the precise moment does not matter." Garret said that there were several requisites that belonged only to an empire:

- The executive power of government shall be dominant.
- Domestic policy becomes subordinate to foreign policy.
- Ascendancy of the military mind, to such a point at last that the civilian mind is intimidated.
- A system of satellite nations.
- A complex of vaunting and fear.

A final sign is that when an Empire finds itself "a prisoner of history." Is it "our turn" (that is, America's), he asked, to:

- Keep the peace of the world?
- Save civilization?
- Serve mankind?

This, said Garrett, is "the language of Empire." Always, Empires proclaimed that the ends in view sanctified the means. The end is always "peace" but it is peace "by grace of force." Garrett called it: "Imperialism of the Good Intent" and "Empire of the Bottomless Purse."

And in all of this, we cannot help but ponder America as it does indeed careen down the slippery slope of empire under the policies of George W. Bush. Garrett's final words are perhaps chilling: "No doubt the people know they can have their Republic back if they want it enough to fight for it and to pay the price. The only point is that no leader has yet appeared with the courage to make them choose."

Today, there are some noises against these imperial ambitions, even within the academic community, harkening back, in many respects, to what Garrett warned against. Andrew Bacevich, a retired American army colonel who is a professor of international relations at Boston University and the author of the new book, *American Empire: The Realities and Consequences of U.S. Diplomacy* (Harvard University Press, 2002) who is probably the one analyst who has provided the best specific analysis of what the new U.S. imperialism constitutes:

> **All but lost amidst the heated talk of regime change in Baghdad, the White House in late September [2002] issued the Bush administration's U.S. National Security Strategy.**
>
> **The Bush USNSS offers the most comprehensive statement to date of America's globe-straddling post-Cold War ambitions. In it, the administration makes plain both its intention to perpetuate American military supremacy and its willingness—almost approaching eagerness—to use force to reshape the international order.**
>
> **This new strategy places the approaching showdown with Saddam Hussein in a far wider context, showing that overthrowing the Iraqi dictator is only the next step in a massive project, pursued under the guise of the "war on terror," but aimed ultimately at remaking the world in our image.**
>
> **Hence, the second major theme of the new U.S. National Security Strategy—a candid acknowledgment and endorsement of the progressively greater militarization of U.S. foreign policy.**
>
> **Nowhere does the Bush administration's national security strategy pause to consider whether the nation's means are adequate to the "great mission" to which destiny has ostensibly summoned the United States. Asserting that American global hegemony is necessarily benign and that Washington can be counted on to use the Bush Doctrine of preemption judiciously, nowhere does it contemplate the possibility that others might take a contrary view.**
>
> **In truth, whatever their party affiliation or ideological disposition, members of the so-called foreign policy elite cannot conceive of an alternative to "global leadership"—the preferred euphemism for global empire.**[1]

Although coming from a traditional "conservative"—as opposed to the "neo-conservative" viewpoint—Bacevich does not stand alone in these concerns. In fact, even liberal American writers have expressed similar fears of the new drive for an American empire. Writing in the progressive liberal journal, *Mother Jones*, author Todd Gitlin echoed much of what Bacevich expressed. Gitlin referred likewise to the new Bush administration policy document and declared:

> **The document is meant not so much to be read as to be brandished. This is internationalism imperial-style—as in Rome, when Rome ruled. Its scope is breathtaking. There were large parts of the world that Rome couldn't reach, but the Bush doctrine recognizes no limits.**
>
> **It will know when threats are emerging, partly formed, and it will not have to say how it knows, or be convincing about what it knows. The doctrine affirms all of the comforts and recognizes none of the dangers of empire.**
>
> **It ignores the costs of unbounded deployment and war. It acknowledges no danger that reckless swashbuckling helps recruit terrorists. It forgets that all empires fall—they cost too much, incite too many enemies, they inspire contrary empires. The new imperialists think they are different. All empires do.**[2]

Gitlin concludes that the American government is "hell-bent on empire and has said so in black and white."[3] What a tragedy, we can only conclude, that the early warnings of Garet Garrett in *The Rise of Empire* were not heeded.

❖

ENDNOTES:

[1]"Bush's Grand Strategy," Andrew J. Bacevich, *American Conservative*, Nov. 4, 2002.

[2]"America's Age of Empire," Todd Gitlin. *Mother Jones*, Jan./Feb. 2003.

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Mr. Lawrence Dennis Appeals to Reason

Some 50 years ago an American intellectual with few peers (then or now) saw the inevitable consequences of global imperialism by the United States and the dangers of futile wars in the name of "democracy." Lawrence Dennis made an appeal to reason that has immense relevance to the survival of America.

Introduction

BY MICHAEL COLLINS PIPER

During the mid-20th century—from the early 1930s through the 1960s—the late Lawrence Dennis established himself, beyond question, as America's foremost populist and nationalist theoretician.

An outspoken critic of imperial meddling, Dennis warned early on against American involvement in the affairs of the Third World—particularly the Middle East—and predicted disaster for America (and the world) as the ultimate consequence. What Dennis said during his heyday is so profound and so prophetic that his commentary is worth reviewing today.

One cannot help but read Dennis's remarks—as published in his small-circulation (but highly influential) newsletter, *The Appeal to Reason* (published from the 1950s through the early 1960s)—and reflect upon how his comments, even then, would so accurately mirror the propaganda and warmongering bombast that led up to the American invasion of Iraq and the events that have followed.

Although Dennis is best remembered today as the towering intellectual who stood trial for "sedition" for opposing Franklin Delano Roosevelt's drive to push America into what became World War II, it is largely forgotten that Dennis was also a forthright and determined critic of the subsequent Cold War era that followed.

During the Cold War, Dennis was fiercely adamant about the dangers of saber-rattling against the Soviet Union—recognizing that communism could not survive and also seeing (as events of today prove all too well) that American intervention in the Third World in the name of "fighting communism" would only make new enemies for the United States, setting the stage for Russian exploitation of Third World distaste for American adventurism.

Neither a "conservative" nor a "liberal," Dennis defied (and excoriated) those labels long before it became fashionable to do so.

It has really only been in recent years that many American nationalists of the "right"—signified perhaps most prominently by Pat Buchanan—have come to recognize the wisdom put forth by thinkers such as Lawrence Dennis.

Today even Buchanan is echoing the same anti-imperialist, America First position that Dennis put forth, calling for critics of "Pax Americana" of both the "right" and the "left" to unite against the New World Order, which is—now all too clearly—a mad, plundering war-driving amalgam of the forces of international plutocratic capitalism and Zionism, united in an axis of evil.

However, Buchanan is a late-comer. Long prior to Buchanan's evolution (indeed his conversion) independent-minded populist newspapers and journals such as *Right*, *The American Mercury*, *The Spotlight*, *American Free Press* and, of course, THE BARNES REVIEW, were lone voices recalling and commemorating the thinking exemplified in the writings of Lawrence Dennis.

In that regard, it is worth noting, by the way, that THE BARNES REVIEW's publisher, Willis A. Carto, was a personal friend of Lawrence Dennis and today treasures his rare personal collection of Dennis' newsletter, *The Appeal to Reason*, upon which the following distillation of Dennis' thought was based.

What follows is an extended essay (with annotated commentary) which is a free-flowing assembly of wide-ranging writings by Dennis in *The Appeal to Reason* and which has never been published in any other publication in such detail before.

Although Dennis's remarks (as compiled) are not in chronological order, they are duly cited by date and reflect his consistent thinking on the big issues of war, capitalism, imperialism and expansion and his opposition thereto.

While one may not necessarily agree with everything Dennis had to say—nor would Dennis have expected that—it is impossible to deny that Dennis was a prophet with an articulate capacity to cut to the chase and analyze world affairs in a lively, no-nonsense style.

The reader will be astounded at how truly prescient Dennis was, writing some 50 years ago. Although Dennis is no longer with us, he would undoubtedly appreciate the title we have selected for his essay, which is the same title of his newsletter from which the following excerpts are taken.

The Appeal to Reason

By Lawrence Dennis

The dynamics of religious wars are hate (of sin) and fear (of the foreign devil). This we have. The American people were never adequately told that World Wars I and II and our Korea fiasco were all religious wars [although] I have been very much alone harping on the religious war nature of World Wars I and II and of the post World War II state of permanent cold war.

This aspect of America's wars since 1914 has to be seen in the light of history and of analogy with the religious wars of the 17th century and earlier. It was not so obvious in World War I as in World War II. The Kaiser and Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria-Hungary had no counterparts of Hitler's Nazism or Mussolini's Fascism or of Russian and Chinese communism today.

World War I was turned into a sort of religious war as a matter of practical necessity in order to sell the American people intervention in that war on the side of the Allies. They could not have been lined up for that war by being told it would be good business for the U.S., or that it was necessary for American defense.

The Americans had to be told it was a war to end war. That made it for them a religious war. Selling World War II to the American people as a religious war was rendered easy by Hitler and his "ism."[1]

Before each of the last two world wars and before the next one, Americans have had the delusion that foreign devils can be prevented or deterred from doing evil if only we do the right things. The right things are building up a tremendous war potential and constantly denouncing the foreign devils for being what they are and doing what they do.

When these delusions prove wrong and when the foreign devil refuses to comply with one of our ultimatums, as did the Japanese before Pearl Harbor, and when the foreign devil at last strikes, as at Pearl Harbor, then the American ideology dictates, as up to that point, what action we, as a nation, must take.[2]

The road block to debate is that almost no one of stature with a career or a livelihood to worry about is willing to risk it by telling the American or British people that they made a mistake by fighting two world wars which most of them still think they won.

To say anything like this is to invite the charge of defending the German devils and of arguing that it was not worthwhile to save the world from German conquest and domination.

The answer, of course, is that the results of fighting to save the world from one devil have been far worse than would have been the results of letting the Germans and the Russians fight it out or of letting the Chinese and the Japanese do likewise.

The answer is that there never was and there never will be just one devil from whom the world is to be saved by crusaders who, by defeating this one devil, can usher in the Millennium.[3]

There is a strong and strongly nationalist opinion in West Germany favorable to a rapprochement with Russia and unfavorable to a third war with Russia. The end sought is German unification. The means preferred is a deal rather than an atomic third world war. The deal would involve the future neutrality of Germany as between the U.S. and the USSR and the withdrawal from Germany of American occupation troops.[4]

Non-interventionist America was a great success in the 19th century. An interventionist America has been a failure in world affairs since World War I. In world affairs since World War II, the U.S. has bitten off more than it can chew. The idea that the British, the Germans or the Americans could, in the 20th century, repeat the Roman Empire of two millennia earlier was widely heralded in this country and the Western world. But it was always absurdly unrealistic.

World unification under any one formula seems every day less and less possible. Law and force offer no formula for world peace. More tolerance is the only constructive approach to the war problem. War is becoming unacceptable by reason of nuclear weapons. Nuclear war can only be averted by appeal to reason and self-interest.[5]

What is U.S. foreign policy or Mideast policy? It is intervention with force and money in every major foreign crisis or conflict in the name of abstractions like collective security, the world rule of law, defense, and the United Nations.

The United Nations are not united. Retaliatory co-annihilation is not defense. An interventionist policy is unpredictable and uncontrollable. Intervention can't succeed. Only non-intervention and playing a balance of power game could serve the United States.

The U.S. invented nuclear weapons and launched nuclear war . . . our contribution to the decline of the west. Therefore, the U.S. must prevent nuclear war by deterring those with nuclear weapons from using them. Absurd! We predict, once the atomic trigger is pulled, total war is on.

A non-interventionist or a neutrality policy, now so often miscalled an isolationist policy, gives a nation like the U.S. far more initiative and power to shape events and determine results than our present policy of unlimited and unpredictable intervention. Thanks to 40 years of American world meddling since 1917, the world is now in a bigger mess than ever.

American intervention with money or force creates a situation or balance of forces which can only be maintained with continued and often increasing deployment of American force and money.

The latest in the international situation is the passing of the buck of defense to the United States by the British as well as by the Israelis. American foreign policy of intervention everywhere serves well only one major purpose, that of maintaining full employment through inflation and maximum spending by our government.

Expert lawyering or advocacy with words for any one side whether for a nation in the world contest or for a pressure group or movement, domestically, will not contribute to peace or better relations and stability.

Internationalism, universalism and one worldism are all unrealistic and dangerous concepts or tools of thought. American universalism or internationalism is phony. We respect any sincere

and consistent believer in and crusader for his particular cult of one worldism or universalism, be it religious, political or otherwise, ideologically or operationally, provided he does not propose to put over his one world order by the sword, as did the Christian Crusaders of yore and so many other brands of historical crackpots, or religious fanatics.

But to have American southerners, now as in the past, against racial integration or assimilation, preach internationalism, one worldism, the world rule of one law, and a mushy sort of universalism, well, that really nauseates any rational person.

The same goes for the leaders and voices of organized labor, all professing the deepest attachment to the values and norms of a one world internationalism or universalism, but all opposed to lowering our immigration barriers so as to allow our labor market to be flooded with millions of cheap workers from the colored world.

The organized labor internationalist is a phony just like the southern internationalist and one worlder who is against integration but who would have U.S. forces stationed all over the planet to enforce the world rule of law, while he is now flouting or denying the decision of our Supreme Court on integration.[6]

When the liberals and internationalists were crusading for our entry into an anti-Nazi war, were they any less extremists than are the now so-called conservatives who are preaching anti-communism? The Revisionists are not and never were extremists. The extremist label should usually be applied to those in the war party.

The most extreme factor now operative and to be feared is war, including preparations for war. War has progressively been becoming a more extreme factor since the middle of the 19th Century. War rolled the national debt up from $43 billion in 1940 to $279 billion in 1945. The Cold War has rolled it up to over $300 billion at present. Can the extremism of war be successfully met with moderation? Must one extremism always be met with another extremism? [John F.] Kennedy seems to be more of a moderate than an extremist.

Unfortunately, extremism, that is to say, some form or type of extremism usually has more mass appeal than a course of moderation. Kennedy is coming under considerable fire or criticism because he is not talking or acting tough enough for the taste of most people. Most people still do not accurately or rationally evaluate the new war factors.[7]

[This was written on June 7, 1963, just less than six months before John F. Kennedy was killed in Dallas. In fact, Dennis' commentary foreshadowed, in many respects, the subsequent widespread belief that JFK was indeed assassinated precisely because of his refusal to adopt the "tough" line of the Zionists and their Cold Warrior allies who today make up the ruling "neo-conservative" clique at the highest levels of the American government.—Ed.]

Most of the current criticism of Kennedy is based on his failure to make achievements for the United States or to display what the masses of our people like to think of as world leadership.

The *Boobus Americanus* or the American hick cannot understand why his country, the winner of World War II, should not now be the world leader and in control of the world situation.

Obviously, neither President Kennedy nor any one of his spokesmen can tell the *Boobus Americanus* that America did not win World War II but that Russia and communism, only, thanks to American aid, won the war. And this is something that neither the American conservatives, so-called, nor the American liberals, so-called, are disposed to say openly or publicly.

The American conservatives talk tough against the foreign devil and against more government at home. This is paradoxical and irrational.

Above, Lawrence Dennis. Dennis was one of the defendants in FDR's Mass Sedition Trial of 1944 where anyone of prominence who opened his mouth to criticize FDR's bellicose war aims was put in jail or brought to trial for sedition. Many patriots were ruined by this abrogation of civil rights. Read the story of the Mass Sedition Trial in the November/December 1999 issue of TBR available for $10 each or two for $15. Send payment with request to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. See page 80 for our handy ordering form.

What could be more absurd than the demand of the American conservative for a tougher policy against Communist Russia and China along with less government intervention, control and taxation at home?

What could be more paradoxical than being for war and against socialism? The great weakness of most American conservatives and liberals is their failure or inability to take an operational view of big modern war. They just cannot get it through their thick heads that big modern war has to be socialistic.

The permanent cold war now being carried on must downgrade the white world and upgrade the colored world, something our dumb Southerners for Woodrow Wilson's war to make the world safe for democracy never saw. DeGaulle sees this and wants to end the futile French war in North Africa.

[In fact, in 1962 DeGaulle surrendered French imperial control of Algeria—much to the dismay of Israel—and set in place a major new independent Arab republic. During the same period DeGaulle began severing his long-time alliance with Israel and withdrew his support for Israel's pivotal nuclear weapons pro-

grams, at precisely the same time when American President John F. Kennedy was adamantly protesting Israel's drive for nuclear supremacy.—Ed.]

The day of profitable exploitation by the white man of Africa or Asia is now over. From here on profitable cooperation only is a rational and practical objective.

The idea or ideal of world unity has for over a half century been promoted by our subsidized foundations. It was never supported by history or current events. Today it is more discredited than ever.[8]

The American people were sold two world wars on a general theory which was most irrational and contrary to the logic of past history and which has been continuously and conclusively proved fallacious by events since 1917.

According to this general theory a war to end war and the world rule of law could enforce peace with justice. As we have so often repeated, the craziest phrase or idea of the 20th century was that of a war to end war. Anyone who thought a war could end war should have been sent to a mental hospital for psychiatric analysis and treatment.

One of the great insanities of America in the 20th century has been prohibitionism: Prohibit alcoholic drinking, prohibit war. If it is sin, it has to be stopped or prohibited.[9]

The big U.S. idea: the world must be unified by force: ours or theirs. This idea is factually and logically all wrong. But is now accepted as a 100 percent American idea. If you want to be a conformist and not a non-conformist, a dissenter or a subversive, security risk, you must subscribe to this wrong idea.

The generation that started reading Mahan on sea power, Kipling on the white man's burden and the lesser breeds without the law, and numerous others on America's and Britain's manifest destiny, also began getting subsidies for embracing these ideas.

The subsidies came from British millionaires like Cecil Rhodes and Andrew Carnegie and from American millionaires like John D. Rockefeller. Technological trends and scientific progress were seen to support this we-or-they-must-rule-the-world ideology.

World unification by force cultists who are against sharing are phonies. These internationalists have a great time denouncing nationalism as selfish, predatory and generally immoral. They are even more violent in their attacks on certain extreme exponents of racism, that is, of a racism other than their own. But they are just as guilty as those whom they attack when it comes to sharing or to setting up a world order based on equality of opportunity and access.

We are prepared to join with fellow Americans in the defense of this country against any invasion by foreigners in search of living space.

But we are indisposed to fight or have Americans fight to protect any other area of people from similar wars or attacks. For such wars, our advice is that we should keep out of them, try to keep them localized and limited, try to avert or to end them by the use of good offices and negotiation with both sides.

We want no part of wars to liberate other peoples. Let them liberate themselves. We want no part of wars to defend the status quo in other areas.[10]

Government intervention in all phases of life on the home front has been on the rise since World War I. The Negroes on the warpath in the South are exploiting this trend. They are riding the wave of the future, really started by World War I and greatly accelerated by World War II.

The Southerners who are now fighting desperately the rising tide of color were all for the United States getting into World Wars I and II to make the world safe for democracy. They lacked the imagination or intelligence to foresee the consequences of the crusades the United States embarked upon.[11]

[Citing a speech by General Douglas MacArthur] "Global war has become a Frankenstein, to destroy both sides. No longer is it a weapon of adventure—the short cut to international power. If you lose, you are annihilated. If you win, you stand only to lose. No longer does it possess even the chance of the winner of a duel. It contains now only the germs of double suicide." The MacArthur approach to war is not pacifist but operationalist, the line we have taken for over three decades."[12]

The dynamics of hate and fear have run the West in two wars. To get America into two world wars, it was necessary to mobilize and utilize the dynamics of hate and fear. These factors, of course, were always present and operative in the nationalistic wars of the two centuries and a half preceding the 20th century and following the era of the religious wars.

But these factors were never, during the two centuries and a half from 1648 to 1900, as important as they have been in the western world during the 20th century. Democracy only came to maturity at the end of the 19th century.

Whipping up mass hate and fear is the easiest and surest way for a political leader in the western world to come to power and to wield power. It is now the approved way to get a country into a war or to keep it in a state of permanent war such as we are in right now.

The west in the 20th century taught Afro-Asians hate, fear. Now they hate and fear white rule—not communism. They never knew White Russian colonialism. The strength of [Egyptian Pan-Arab nationalist leader Gamal] Nasser today is that he has the rising tide of anti-colonialism or of hate and fear of the white intruders in Africa and Asia to ride.

No political leader in Africa or Asia can have a better asset than to be disliked or denounced by us Americans. That we are "agin" communism, is communism's greatest asset in Africa and Asia. The fact we are for a local ruler or regime in Africa or Asia is the worst liability for that ruler or regime.

The world minority of whites should have the brains to understand that exploiting or trying to exploit and use the dynamics of hate and fear never was and never will be good business for a privileged "have" minority. The dynamics of hate and fear can, in the long run, only prove fatal for the minority. The white West, or the haves, are the minority.[13]

Permanent Mideast crisis has great headline news value for policy. How could our power elite in Washington get from 40 to 50 billion dollars a year for defense spending and foreign aid if they did not have war-crisis headlines from the Mideast and other areas in our papers most of the time? It is wonderful having a "colored world Hitler" who is nowhere near so dangerous or powerful as was Adolf.[14]

The end result is certain. Time, numbers and space are with the colored world. They are with the Muslim nationalists and against the Israeli nationalists. What the colored world has lacked has been unity and dynamism for war on the whites.

Well, Israel, like America's big soap operas in the Pacific, is contributing to the unification and activation of the colored world for war against the colonial and other outsiders.

The [Russians] can't control but will aid and encourage Afrasians versus the U.S.-Israel. Our patriots and fanatical "antis"

who want to bear the white man's burden over Asia and Africa now that the Europeans are being driven out are naïve to suppose that Moscow controls or directs every trouble-making power factor or behavior pattern now giving Uncle Sam, the UN, the western colonial powers or Israel a headache. That is nonsense. It is one thing to aid and encourage a trouble maker and to profit from his operations. It is another to control or direct him.

America, western and, apparently, recent Israeli policy and action have been proceeding on the irrational premise that the coloreds only respect force, wherefore, their white opponents have only to mobilize enough force against the coloreds. What makes this basic premise about force and the coloreds so asinine is simple arithmetic. The white colonial powers and the Israelis, certainly, can never achieve ultimate and decisive force superiority over the colored world and the vast areas it populates.

The western or white world, however, if it were guided by operational rationalism and calculation instead of mystical legalism, moralism and traditionalism, could easily formulate and work out propositions or deals with the colored world mutually advantageous to both or to all concerned. This is our "constructive" word.

Only a return to neutrality, as counseled in Washington's Farewell Address, could really ensure against our government starting and fighting a third world war against overwhelming numerical odds. Only the substitution of diplomacy or negotiation for trying to play God or world policeman can provide an operationally practical alternative to total all-out war, if some day, some wild man, somewhere goes too far. Only rational operationalism and the logic of enlightened national self-interest instead of obeying the imperatives of legalistic, moralistic and traditionalistic absolutes can avert World War III and with it, possibly, the extermination of most of the human race.[15]

As war in the Mideast is stepped up, the U.S. is going to have to send hundreds of thousands, and, eventually, possibly, millions of American soldiers into that area to protect the oil wells and the thousands-of-miles-long pipelines carrying oil to the Mediterranean for export to the Europeans who must depend on it. The American people, of course, will not be told that American troops must be sent to the Mideast to protect the oil stakes. They will be told American intervention in that area is necessary to defend America by stopping communist aggression.

[Although, of course, Dennis wrote this in 1955—at the height of the Cold War—his remarks remain still valid; today, some 50 years later, the communist enemy has been replaced, alternately, by the "Islamic fundamentalist" bogeyman or the "Middle East dictators with weapons of mass destruction."—Ed.]

If the colored world nationalist leaders can force the U.S. to deploy in perpetuity millions of American soldiers over the colored world to stop communist sin [or today, Islamic fundamentalists, terrorists etc—Ed.], what have those leaders to fear or worry about? The more natives the American or foreign troops kill, the better for the long run interests of native nationalisms now on the warpath against outsiders.

How can the U.S. ever hope to pressure peoples living so near the margin of bare subsistence? The pressure will be only on the American taxpayers and conscripts for the wars of perpetual foreign intervention with no loot pay-off.[16]

Hollywood couldn't have picked a more fitting war stage than Palestine. In this century we have gone forward to nuclear war and backward to holy war. This is the century of religious wars. For the opening of the third great religious war of one lifetime, no area could be more appropriate than the Holy Land, the birth place of two, if not of three, of the world's truly great religions, Judaism, Christianity and Mohammedanism. The staging and casting are superb and logical.

Zion is the subject of Torah, Prophets, Psalms, Lamentations and many of the great classics of history like those of Joseph and Maimonides. It is the chosen land of the chosen people. It is under the special personal care of God, or rather, Yahweh, the God of Israel.

Now Uncle Sam has taken over. Of course, Allah, the God of the Moslems, is in the other camp, that of the Arabs. Yahweh helped the children of Israel take over the Promised Land more than once in the past four thousand years. But he never stopped their several expulsions and dispersions. This is what Uncle Sam must do in the future.

For reasons which we, like the theologians, are unable to give, Yahweh allowed the Chosen People to be driven out of the Chosen Land more than once. But Uncle Sam cannot permit anything like that to happen to the new Israel. Uncle Sam is no defeatist. He does not put up with war, sin or aggression. He fights wars to end war. He is a perfectionist.

The believers in the great religions with a Messianic Promise used to wait and pray for the coming of the Messiah and the dawn of the Millennium. Americans, however, today must not just wait and pray for the Millennium; they must fare forth and fight for it—all over the planet. . . . This is the new internationalism.

God never stopped war or evil in all history as Uncle Sam now must do. We do know that Uncle Sam is committed to not allowing war or aggression to happen without getting in to stop war. He cannot allow the Chosen People to be driven out of Israel as they were, more than once, in the past. How fitting to have World War III start in the Holy Land.

What will be the nature, the extent, the duration and the end results of America's third war in one lifetime to end war and to stop evil? Well, it is going to be interesting to watch the American casualties pile up in the Mideast as Uncle Sam tries to stop what Yahweh did not stop in the distant past. And it is going to be even more interesting to follow American mass reactions to the killed and wounded notices from the Crusade in the Holy Land.

America's contribution to religious war in the 20th century [was] mono-diabolism [i.e. the designation of a single "devil" enemy—Ed.].

Now that Uncle Sam has taken over and is trying to do a job Yahweh never did, Uncle Sam can never admit any imputation of sin or evil against one of his allies or protégés. One ism has to get security clearance. The other has to be branded as subversive. It won't be long now until Judaism and Mohammedanism will be up for security rating in the permanent war.

Nowadays, when Uncle Sam gets into a war, he resolves quite simply and decisively the whole issue of sin or as to who and what are good or right and who and what are evil and wrong. Sin is always and only on the side of the enemy. This was settled by the Nuremberg and other war crimes trials. There is just one devil—that against Uncle Sam or not with him.[17]

The build-up of World War III goes on in the Mideast over Israel, oil, western colonialisms v. colored world nationalisms and the rationalization that the contest is one between the free world and communism. Israel and our western, colonial powers are our bulwark against communism and the colored world. This pattern is what Sir Norman Angell called in the April 15 (1956) *London*

Times: "The Suicide of the West."

In the 20th century religious war pattern of the suicide of the West, the West is crusading, inflating and "technologizing" itself to death. It is ending itself trying to end war. It is preparing with nuclear fission weapons to render the world uninhabitable by way of trying to make the world safe for democracy. The leitmotif is the idea that foreign sin and devils cannot be lived with but must be wiped out.

Well, if man's know-how cannot end war or sin, it can now end the human race. We now have an infinite potential for annihilation. How long can our idealists hold in check their impulse to do good by pulling the global annihilation trigger.

If only we did not have nuclear fission and so much know-how, the current wave of madness might result in nothing worse than the bloody futilities of the Crusades or the religious wars of the 16th and 17th centuries.

The German ex-Nazi military men, technicians and capitalists are quietly moving [into the Arab world] to cooperate and assimilate. If this does not make monkeys of people in America and Britain who fell for World War II propaganda about German "racism," we don't know what could!

[It is interesting that Dennis also commented that Hitler was "not rational enough" to have allied with the Arab world, for example, "having too high an opinion of the British and the white race"—a comment that will astound many who view Dennis as an unabashed admirer of Hitler.—Ed.]

If the Germans now gang up with [Russia] and the colored world anti-white nationalists, whom will the British and the French find to sign up for their third Holy war? Is the answer, just the U.S. and Israel? If it is, the cards will be heavily stacked against the third Anglo-American crusade."[18]

[Note: Dennis obviously did not know at that point that France, under Charles DeGaulle, would eventually break its strong alliance with Israel or that, ultimately, in the period prior to the beginning of the second U.S. war against Iraq, France would emerge as an ally with Germany and Russia against the United States and Britain and Israel. [As we shall see, Dennis also noted Russia's capacity to exploit Third World tensions with the United States and, indeed, foreshadowed Russia's defeat after its invasion of Muslim Afghanistan.—Ed.]

Russia has 21 million Muslims or over ten percent of its population, mostly concentrated in areas from which Russia gets most of its oil. The idea that Russian communists can convert to communism and control from Moscow the two hundred million natives of Africa and the thirteen or fourteen hundred millions of Asia seems to us too silly to merit serious consideration. But Russia, as the only great power besides the U.S., can profit from the revolt of the colored world against the western powers.[19]

The new religious war rationalization is to call it law enforcement. Attempts at an unattainable world rule of one law insure permanent religious war, inflation, and socialism.

About the only subject of general agreement among the shapers of American opinion and policy today, so far as war and power politics—inter or intra national—are concerned, is that there must be no return to neutralism.

Most of the rightists, criticizing the Supreme Court's desegregation decision and the use of federal armed force to enforce it, are, inconsistently and amusingly enough, all for American world leadership, American intervention, and American liberation by force of the people enslaved by the red devils of the Kremlin.[20]

The Kremlin Kommunist Kommissars are now making out their former peerless leader and our noble war ally Stalin to have been a devil, a monster and guilty of all sorts of crimes or sin. As to Stalin, the Kremlin communists are following the line of the American anti-communists. The American anti-communists are following the Kremlin communist line.

This is really funny. But it is significant. The point being proved is that our allies under Stalin's successful and victorious leadership, in partnership with us, were just as big and just as bad devils as the Nazis and the Fascists. Stalin's sins were operational inevitables of communism.

The biggest crime of the 20th century may turn out to be the eventual extinction of the human race by nuclear radiation in a war fought with the weapons which we, peace-loving, good Americans are now having our scientists perfect. We are developing these weapons to end war, communism and sin on this planet and thereby usher in the Millennium.[21] ❖

ENDNOTES:

1 *The Appeal to Reason*, June 15, 1957.
2 *Ibid*., Sept. 25, 1954.
3 *Ibid*., May 7, 1955.
4 *Ibid*., Oct. 15, 1955.
5 *Ibid*., March 26, 1961.
6 *Ibid*., April 6, 1957.
7 *Ibid*., June 1, 1963.
8 *Ibid*., Oct. 7, 1961.
9 *Ibid*., Sept. 23, 1961.
10 *Ibid*., May 14, 1955.
11 *Ibid*., May 4, 1963.
12 *Ibid*., July 15, 1961.
13 *Ibid*., April 27, 1957.
14 *Ibid*., March 2, 1957.
15 *Ibid*., Nov. 5, 1955.
16 *Ibid*., Nov. 12, 1955.
17 *Ibid*., April 14, 1956.
18 *Ibid*., May 5, 1956.
19 *Ibid*., August 2, 1958.
20 *Ibid*., Sept. 21, 1957.
21 *Ibid*., June 9, 1956.

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War Is a Racket

By Smedley D. Butler

War exists largely for the profits of bankers, industrialists and media elites. It expands the power of the state beyond any level to which normal times of peace could lift it. War takes normal citizens, and, if properly "handled," renders them screeching genocidalists. War is one of the great destroyers of freedom worldwide; nothing is left out of its purview, nothing—in its name—is forbidden. In this classic article, written in 1933, former Marine General Smedley Butler provides the time-tested arguments demonstrating that "war is a racket."

War is a racket. It always has been. It is possibly the oldest, easily the most profitable, surely the most vicious. It is the only one international in scope. It is the only one in which the profits are reckoned in dollars and the losses in lives.

A racket is best described, I believe, as something that is not what it seems to the majority of the people. Only a small "inside" group knows what it is about. It is conducted for the benefit of the very few, at the expense of the very many. Out of war a few people make huge fortunes.

In the World War [I] a mere handful garnered the profits of the conflict. At least 21,000 new millionaires and billionaires were made in the United States during the World War. That many admitted their huge blood gains in their income tax returns. How many other war millionaires falsified their tax returns no one knows.

How many of these war millionaires shouldered a rifle? How many of them dug a trench? How many of them knew what it meant to go hungry in a rat-infested dug-out? How many of them spent sleepless, frightened nights, ducking shells and shrapnel and machine gun bullets? How many of them parried a bayonet thrust of an enemy? How many of them were wounded or killed in battle?

Out of war nations acquire additional territory, if they are victorious. They just take it. This newly acquired territory promptly is exploited by the few—the selfsame few who wrung dollars out of blood in the war. The general public shoulders the bill.

And what is this bill?

This bill renders a horrible accounting. Newly placed gravestones. Mangled bodies. Shattered minds. Broken hearts and homes. Economic instability. Depression and all its attendant miseries. Back-breaking taxation for generations and generations.

For a great many years, as a soldier, I had a suspicion that war was a racket; not until I retired to civil life did I fully realize it. Now that I see the international war clouds gathering, as they are today, I must face it and speak out.

Again they are choosing sides. France and Russia met and agreed to stand side by side. Italy and Austria hurried to make a similar agreement. Poland and Germany cast sheep's eyes at each other, forgetting for the nonce [one unique occasion], their dispute over the Polish Corridor.

The assassination of King Alexander of Yugoslavia complicated matters. Yugoslavia and Hungary, long bitter enemies, were almost at each other's throats. Italy was ready to jump in. But France was waiting. So was Czechoslovakia. All of them are looking ahead to war. Not the people—not those who fight and pay and die—only those who foment wars and remain safely at home to profit.

There are 40,000,000 men under arms in the world today, and our statesmen and diplomats have the temerity to say that war is not in the making.

Hell's bells! Are these 40,000,000 men being trained to be dancers?

Not in Italy, to be sure. Premier Mussolini knows what they are being trained for. He, at least, is frank enough to speak out. Only the other day, Il Duce in *International Conciliation*, the publication of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, said: "And above all, Fascism, the more it considers and observes the future and the development of humanity quite apart from political considerations of the moment, believes neither in the possibility nor the utility of perpetual peace. . . . War alone brings up to its highest tension all human energy and puts the stamp of nobility upon the people who have the courage to meet it."

Undoubtedly Mussolini means exactly what he says. His well-trained army, his great fleet of planes, and even his navy are ready for war—anxious for it, apparently. His recent stand at the side of Hungary in the latter's dispute with Yugoslavia showed that. And the hurried mobilization of his troops on the Austrian border after the assassination of Dollfuss showed it too. There are others in Europe too whose saber rattling presages war, sooner or later.

Herr Hitler, with his rearming Germany and his constant demands for more and more arms, is an equal if not greater

menace to peace. France only recently increased the term of military service for its youth from a year to eighteen months.

Yes, all over, nations are camping in their arms. The mad dogs of Europe are on the loose. In the Orient the maneuvering is more adroit. Back in 1904, when Russia and Japan fought, we kicked out our old friends the Russians and backed Japan. Then our very generous international bankers were financing Japan. Now the trend is to poison us against the Japanese. What does the "open door" policy to China mean to us? Our trade with China is about $90,000,000 a year. Or the Philippine Islands? We have spent about $600,000,000 in the Philippines in thirty-five years and we (our bankers and industrialists and speculators) have private investments there of less than $200,000,000.

Then, to save that China trade of about $90,000,000, or to protect these private investments of less than $200,000,000 in the Philippines, we would be all stirred up to hate Japan and go to war—a war that might well cost us tens of billions of dollars, hundreds of thousands of lives of Americans, and many more hundreds of thousands of physically maimed and mentally unbalanced men.

Of course, for this loss, there would be a compensating profit—fortunes would be made. Millions and billions of dollars would be piled up. By a few. Munitions makers. Bankers. Ship builders. Manufacturers. Meat packers. Speculators. They would fare well.

Yes, they are getting ready for another war. Why shouldn't they? It pays high dividends.

But what does it profit the men who are killed? What does it profit their mothers and sisters, their wives and their sweethearts? What does it profit their children?

What does it profit anyone except the very few to whom war means huge profits?

Yes, and what does it profit the nation?

Take our own case. Until 1898 we didn't own a bit of territory outside the mainland of North America. At that time our national debt was a little more than $1,000,000,000. Then we became "internationally minded." We forgot, or shunted aside, the advice of the Father of our country. We forgot George Washington's warning about "entangling alliances." We went to war. We acquired outside territory. At the end of the World War period, as a direct result of our fiddling in international affairs, our national debt had jumped to over $25,000,000,000. Our total favorable trade balance during the twenty-five-year period was about $24,000,000,000. Therefore, on a purely bookkeeping basis, we ran a little behind year for year, and that foreign trade might well have been ours without the wars.

It would have been far cheaper (not to say safer) for the average American who pays the bills to stay out of foreign entanglements. For a very few this racket, like bootlegging and other underworld rackets, brings fancy profits, but the cost of operations is always transferred to the people—who do not profit.

WHO MAKES THE PROFITS?

The World War, rather our brief participation in it, has cost the United States some $52,000,000,000. Figure it out. That means $400 to every American man, woman, and child. And we haven't paid the debt yet. We are paying it, our children will pay it, and our children's children probably still will be paying the cost of that war.

The normal profits of a business concern in the United States are six, eight, 10, and sometimes 12 percent. But war-time profits—ah! that is another matter—20, 60, 100, 300, and even 1,800 percent—the sky is the limit. All that traffic will bear. Uncle Sam has the money. Let's get it.

Of course, it isn't put that crudely in war time. It is dressed into speeches about patriotism, love of country, and "we must all put our shoulders to the wheel," but the profits jump and leap and skyrocket—and are safely pocketed. Let's just take a few examples:

Take our friends the du Ponts, the powder people—didn't one of them testify before a Senate committee recently that their powder won the war? Or saved the world for democracy? Or something? How did they do in the war? They were a patriotic corporation. Well, the average earnings of the du Ponts for the period 1910 to 1914 were $6,000,000 a year. It wasn't much, but the du Ponts managed to get along on it. Now let's look at their average yearly profit during the war years, 1914 to 1918. Fifty-eight million dollars a year profit we find! Nearly 10 times that of normal times, and the profits of normal times were pretty good. An increase in profits of more than 950 percent.

Take one of our little steel companies that patriotically shunted aside the making of rails and girders and bridges to manufacture war materials. Well, their 1910-1914 yearly earnings averaged $6,000,000. Then came the war. And, like loyal citizens, Bethlehem Steel promptly turned to munitions making. Did their profits jump—or did they let Uncle Sam in for a bargain? Well, their 1914-1918 average was $49,000,000 a year!

Or, let's take United States Steel. The normal earnings during the five-year period prior to the war were $105,000,000 a year. Not bad. Then along came the war and up went the profits. The average yearly profit for the period 1914-1918 was $240 million. Not bad.

There you have some of the steel and powder earnings. Let's look at something else. A little copper, perhaps. That always does well in war times.

Anaconda, for instance. Average yearly earnings during the pre-war years 1910-1914 of $10,000,000. During the war years 1914-1918 profits leaped to $34,000,000 per year.

Or Utah Copper. Average of $5,000,000 per year during the 1910-1914 period. Jumped to an average of $21,000,000 yearly profits for the war period.

Let's group these five, with three smaller companies. The total yearly average profits of the pre-war period 1910-1914 were $137,480,000. Then along came the war. The average yearly profits for this group skyrocketed to $408,300,000.

A little increase in profits of approximately 200 percent.

Does war pay? It paid them. But they aren't the only ones. There are still others. Let's take leather.

For the three-year period before the war the total profits of Central Leather Company were $3,500,000. That was approximately $1,167,000 a year. Well, in 1916 Central Leather returned a profit of $15,000,000, a small increase of 1,100 per cent. That's all. The General Chemical Company averaged a profit for the three years before the war of a little over $800,000 a year. Came the war, and the profits jumped to $12,000,000 a leap of 1,400 percent.

International Nickel Company—and you can't have a war without nickel—showed an increase in profits from a mere average of $4,000,000 a year to $73,000,000 yearly. Not bad? An increase of more than 1,700 per cent.

American Sugar Refining Company averaged $2,000,000

A young Smedley Butler learned about war at first hand. Above he is shown (far right with hand on face) with a few of his comrades in Vera Cruz, Mexico, during the Spanish-American War. Butler was twice wounded in action and was also one of the few Americans to be twice awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor. No one knew better than Butler that war was a racket—and he wasn't afraid to say so.

a year for the three years before the war. In 1916 a profit of $6,000,000 was recorded.

Listen to Senate Document No. 259. The 65th Congress, reporting on corporate earnings and government revenues. Considering the profits of 122 meat packers, 153 cotton manufacturers, 299 garment makers, 49 steel plants, and 340 coal producers during the war: Profits under 25 percent were exceptional. For instance the coal companies made between 100 per cent and 7,856 percent on their capital stock during the war. The Chicago packers doubled and tripled their earnings.

And let us not forget the bankers who financed the great war. If anyone had the cream of the profits it was the bankers. Being partnerships rather than incorporated organizations, they do not have to report to stockholders. And their profits were as secret as they were immense. How the bankers made their millions and their billions I do not know, because those little secrets never become public—even before a Senate investigatory body.

But here's how some of the other patriotic industrialists and speculators chiseled their way into war profits.

Take the shoe people. They like war. It brings business with abnormal profits. They made huge profits on sales abroad to our allies. Perhaps, like the munitions manufacturers and armament makers, they also sold to the enemy. For a dollar is a dollar whether it comes from Germany or from France. But they did well by Uncle Sam too. For instance, they sold Uncle Sam 35,000,000 pairs of hobnailed service shoes. There were 4,000,000 soldiers. Eight pairs, and more, to a soldier. My regiment during the war had only one pair to a soldier. Some of these shoes probably are still in existence. They were good shoes. But when the war was over Uncle Sam has a matter of 25,000,000 pairs left over. Bought—and paid for. Profits recorded and pocketed.

There was still lots of leather left. So the leather people sold your Uncle Sam hundreds of thousands of McClellan saddles for the cavalry. But there wasn't any American cavalry overseas! Somebody had to get rid of this leather, however. Somebody had to make a profit in it—so we had a lot of McClellan saddles. And we probably have those yet.

Also somebody had a lot of mosquito netting. They sold your Uncle Sam 20,000,000 mosquito nets for the use of the soldiers overseas. I suppose the boys were expected to put it over them as they tried to sleep in muddy trenches—one hand scratching cooties on their backs and the other making passes at scurrying rats. Well, not one of these mosquito nets ever got to France!

Anyhow, these thoughtful manufacturers wanted to make sure that no soldier would be without his mosquito net, so 40,000,000 additional yards of mosquito netting were sold to Uncle Sam.

There were pretty good profits in mosquito netting in those days, even if there were no mosquitoes in France. I suppose, if the war had lasted just a little longer, the enterprising mosquito netting manufacturers would have sold your Uncle Sam a couple of consignments of mosquitoes to plant in France so that more mosquito netting would be in order.

Airplane and engine manufacturers felt they, too, should get their just profits out of this war. Why not? Everybody else was getting theirs. So $1,000,000,000—count them if you live

long enough—was spent by Uncle Sam in building airplane engines that never left the ground! Not one plane, or motor, out of the billion dollars worth ordered, ever got into a battle in France. Just the same the manufacturers made their little profit of 30, 100, or perhaps 300 per cent.

Undershirts for soldiers cost 14¢ to make and uncle Sam paid 30¢ to 40¢ each for them—a nice little profit for the undershirt manufacturer. And the stocking manufacturer and the uniform manufacturers and the cap manufacturers and the steel helmet manufacturers—all got theirs.

Why, when the war was over some 4,000,000 sets of equipment—knapsacks and the things that go to fill them—crammed warehouses on this side. Now they are being scrapped because the regulations have changed the contents. But the manufacturers collected their wartime profits on them—and they will do it all over again the next time.

There were lots of brilliant ideas for profit making during the war.

One very versatile patriot sold Uncle Sam 12 dozen 48-inch wrenches. Oh, they were very nice wrenches. The only trouble was that there was only one nut ever made that was large enough for these wrenches. That is the one that holds the turbines at Niagara Falls. Well, after Uncle Sam had bought them and the manufacturer had pocketed the profit, the wrenches were put on freight cars and shunted all around the United States in an effort to find a use for them. When the Armistice was signed it was indeed a sad blow to the wrench manufacturer. He was just about to make some nuts to fit the wrenches. Then he planned to sell these, too, to your Uncle Sam.

Still another had the brilliant idea that colonels shouldn't ride in automobiles, nor should they even ride on horseback. One has probably seen a picture of Andy Jackson riding in a buckboard. Well, some 6,000 buckboards were sold to Uncle Sam for the use of colonels! Not one of them was used. But the buckboard manufacturer got his war profit.

The shipbuilders felt they should come in on some of it, too. They built a lot of ships that made a lot of profit. More than $3,000,000,000 worth. Some of the ships were all right. But $635,000,000 worth of them were made of wood and wouldn't float! The seams opened up—and they sank. We paid for them, though. And somebody pocketed the profits.

It has been estimated by statisticians and economists and researchers that the war cost your Uncle Sam $52,000,000,000. Of this sum, $39,000,000,000 was expended in the actual war itself. This expenditure yielded $16,000,000,000 in profits. That is how the 21,000 billionaires and millionaires got that way. This $16,000,000,000 profits is not to be sneezed at. It is quite a tidy sum. And it went to a very few.

The Senate (Nye) committee probe of the munitions industry and its wartime profits, despite its sensational disclosures, hardly has scratched the surface.

Even so, it has had some effect. The State Department has been studying "for some time" methods of keeping out of war. The War Department suddenly decides it has a wonderful plan to spring. The administration names a committee—with the War and Navy Departments ably represented under the chairmanship of a Wall Street speculator—to limit profits in war time. To what extent isn't suggested. Hmmm. Possibly the profits of 300 and 600 and 1,600 per cent of those who turned blood into gold in the World War would be limited to some smaller figure.

Apparently, however, the plan does not call for any limitation of losses—that is, the losses of those who fight the war. As far as I have been able to ascertain there is nothing in the scheme to limit a soldier to the loss of but one eye, or one arm, or to limit his wounds to one or two or three. Or to limit the loss of life.

There is nothing in this scheme, apparently, that says not more than 12 per cent of a regiment shall be wounded in battle, or that not more than seven percent in a division shall be killed.

Of course, the committee cannot be bothered with such trifling matters.

WHO PAYS THE BILLS?

Who provides the profits—these nice little profits of 20, 100, 300, 1,500 and 1,800 percent? We all pay them—in taxation. We paid the bankers their profits when we bought Liberty Bonds at $100.00 and sold them back at $84 or $86 to the bankers. These bankers collected $100 plus. It was a simple manipulation. The bankers control the security marts. It was easy for them to depress the price of these bonds. Then all of us—the people—got frightened and sold the bonds at $84 or $86. The bankers bought them. Then these same bankers stimulated a boom and government bonds went to par—and above. Then the bankers collected their profits.

But the soldier pays the biggest part of the bill.

If you don't believe this, visit the American cemeteries on the battlefields abroad. Or visit any of the veteran's hospitals in the United States. On a tour of the country, in the midst of which I am at the time of this writing, I have visited 18 government hospitals for veterans. In them are a total of about 50,000 destroyed men—men who were the pick of the nation 18 years ago. The very able chief surgeon at the government hospital at Milwaukee, where there are 3,800 of the living dead, told me that mortality among veterans is three times as great as among those who stayed at home.

Boys with a normal viewpoint were taken out of the fields and offices and factories and classrooms and put into the ranks. There they were remolded; they were made over; they were made to "about face"; to regard murder as the order of the day. They were put shoulder to shoulder and, through mass psychology, they were entirely changed. We used them for a couple of years and trained them to think nothing at all of killing or of being killed.

Then, suddenly, we discharged them and told them to make another "about face" ! This time they had to do their own readjustment, sans mass psychology, sans officers' aid and advice and sans nation-wide propaganda. We didn't need them any more. So we scattered them about without any "three-minute" or "Liberty Loan" speeches or parades. Many, too many, of these fine young boys are eventually destroyed, mentally, because they could not make that final "about face" alone.

In the government hospital in Marion, Indiana, 1,800 of these boys are in pens! Five hundred of them in a barracks with steel bars and wires all around outside the buildings and on the porches. These already have been mentally destroyed. These boys don't even look like human beings. Oh, the looks on their faces! Physically, they are in good shape; mentally, they are gone.

There are thousands and thousands of these cases, and more and more are coming in all the time. The tremendous

excitement of the war, the sudden cutting off of that excitement—the young boys couldn't stand it.

That's a part of the bill. So much for the dead—they have paid their part of the war profits. So much for the mentally and physically wounded—they are paying now their share of the war profits. But the others paid, too—they paid with heartbreaks when they tore themselves away from their firesides and their families to don the uniform of Uncle Sam—on which a profit had been made. They paid another part in the training camps where they were regimented and drilled while others took their jobs and their places in the lives of their communities. The paid for it in the trenches where they shot and were shot; where they were hungry for days at a time; where they slept in the mud and the cold and in the rain—with the moans and shrieks of the dying for a horrible lullaby. But don't forget—the soldier paid part of the dollars and cents bill too.

Up to and including the Spanish-American War, we had a prize system, and soldiers and sailors fought for money. During the Civil War they were paid bonuses, in many instances, before they went into service. The government, or states, paid as high as $1,200 for an enlistment. In the Spanish-American War they gave prize money. When we captured any vessels, the soldiers all got their share—at least, they were supposed to. Then it was found that we could reduce the cost of wars by taking all the prize money and keeping it, but conscripting [drafting] the soldier anyway. Then soldiers couldn't bargain for their labor, Everyone else could bargain, but the soldier couldn't.

Napoleon once said: "All men are enamored of decorations . . . they positively hunger for them."

So by developing the Napoleonic system—the medal business—the government learned it could get soldiers for less money, because the boys liked to be decorated. Until the Civil War there were no medals. Then the Congressional Medal of Honor was handed out. It made enlistments easier. After the Civil War no new medals were issued until the Spanish-American War.

In the World War, we used propaganda to make the boys accept conscription. They were made to feel ashamed if they did not join the army.

So vicious was this war propaganda that even God was brought into it. With few exceptions our clergymen joined in the clamor to kill, kill, kill. To kill the Germans. God is on our side . . . it is His will that the Germans be killed.

And in Germany, the good pastors called upon the Germans to kill the allies . . . to please the same God. That was a part of the general propaganda, built up to make people war conscious and murder conscious.

Beautiful ideals were painted for our boys who were sent out to die. This was the "war to end all wars." This was the "war to make the world safe for democracy." No one mentioned to them, as they marched away, that their going and their dying would mean huge war profits. No one told these American soldiers that they might be shot down by bullets made by their own brothers here. No one told them that the ships on which they were going to cross might be torpedoed by submarines built with United States patents. They were just told it was to be a "glorious adventure."

Thus, having stuffed patriotism down their throats, it was decided to make them help pay for the war, too. So, we gave them the large salary of $30 a month.

All they had to do for this munificent sum was to leave their dear ones behind, give up their jobs, lie in swampy trenches, eat canned willy (when they could get it) and kill and kill and kill . . . and be killed.

But wait!

Half of that wage (just a little more than a riveter in a shipyard or a laborer in a munitions factory safe at home made in a day) was promptly taken from him to support his dependents, so that they would not become a charge upon his community. Then we made him pay what amounted to accident insurance—something the employer pays for in an enlightened state—and that cost him $6 a month. He had less than $9 a month left.

Then, the most crowning insolence of all—he was virtually blackjacked into paying for his own ammunition, clothing, and food by being made to buy Liberty Bonds. Most soldiers got no money at all on pay days.

We made them buy Liberty Bonds at $100 and then we bought them back—when they came back from the war and couldn't find work—at $84 and $86. And the soldiers bought about $2,000,000,000 worth of these bonds!

Yes, the soldier pays the greater part of the bill. His family pays too. They pay it in the same heart-break that he does. As he suffers, they suffer. At nights, as he lay in the trenches and watched shrapnel burst about him, they lay home in their beds and tossed sleeplessly—his father, his mother, his wife, his sisters, his brothers, his sons, and his daughters.

When he returned home minus an eye, or minus a leg or with his mind broken, they suffered too—as much as and even sometimes more than he. Yes, and they, too, contributed their dollars to the profits of the munitions makers and bankers and shipbuilders and the manufacturers and the speculators made. They, too, bought Liberty Bonds and contributed to the profit of the bankers after the Armistice in the hocus-pocus of manipulated Liberty Bond prices.

And even now the families of the wounded men and of the mentally broken and those who never were able to readjust themselves are still suffering and still paying.

HOW TO SMASH THIS RACKET!

WELL, it's a racket, all right.

A few profit—and the many pay. But there is a way to stop it. You can't end it by disarmament conferences. You can't eliminate it by peace parleys at Geneva. Well-meaning but impractical groups can't wipe it out by resolutions. It can be smashed effectively only by taking the profit out of war.

The only way to smash this racket is to conscript capital and industry and labor before the nations manhood can be conscripted. One month before the government can conscript the young men of the nation—it must conscript capital and industry and labor. Let the officers and the directors and the high-powered executives of our armament factories and our munitions makers and our shipbuilders and our airplane builders and the manufacturers of all the other things that provide profit in war time as well as the bankers and the speculators, be conscripted—to get $30 a month, the same wage as the lads in the trenches get.

Let the workers in these plants get the same wages—all the workers, all presidents, all executives, all directors, all managers, all bankers—yes, and all generals and all admirals and

all officers and all politicians and all government office holders—everyone in the nation be restricted to a total monthly income not to exceed that paid to the soldier in the trenches!

Let all these kings and tycoons and masters of business and all those workers in industry and all our senators and governors and majors pay half of their monthly $30 wage to their families and pay war risk insurance and buy Liberty Bonds.

Why shouldn't they? They aren't running any risk of being killed or of having their bodies mangled or their minds shattered. They aren't sleeping in muddy trenches. They aren't hungry. The soldiers are!

Give capital and industry and labor thirty days to think it over and you will find, by that time, there will be no war. That will smash the war racket—that and nothing else.

Maybe I am a little too optimistic. Capital still has some say. So capital won't permit the taking of the profit out of war until the people—those who do the suffering and still pay the price—make up their minds that those they elect to office shall do their bidding, and not that of the profiteers.

Another step necessary in this fight to smash the war racket is the limited plebiscite to determine whether a war should be declared. A plebiscite not of all the voters but merely of those who would be called upon to do the fighting and dying. There wouldn't be very much sense in having a 76-year-old president of a munitions factory or the flat-footed head of an international banking firm or the cross-eyed manager of a uniform manufacturing plant—all of whom see visions of tremendous profits in the event of war—voting on whether the nation should go to war or not. They never would be called upon to shoulder arms—to sleep in a trench and to be shot. Only those who would be called upon to risk their lives for their country should have the privilege of voting to determine whether the nation should go to war.

There is ample precedent for restricting the voting to those affected. Many of our states have restrictions on those permitted to vote. In most, it is necessary to be able to read and write before you may vote. In some, you must own property. It would be a simple matter each year for the men coming of military age to register in their communities as they did in the draft during the World War and be examined physically. Those who could pass and who would therefore be called upon to bear arms in the event of war would be eligible to vote in a limited plebiscite. They should be the ones to have the power to decide—and not a Congress few of whose members are within the age limit and fewer still of whom are in physical condition to bear arms. Only those who must suffer should have the right to vote.

A third step in this business of smashing the war racket is to make certain that our military forces are truly forces for defense only.

At each session of Congress the question of further naval appropriations comes up. The swivel-chair admirals of Washington (and there are always a lot of them) are very adroit lobbyists. And they are smart. They don't shout that "We need a lot of battleships to war on this nation or that nation." Oh no. First of all, they let it be known that America is menaced by a great naval power. Almost any day, these admirals will tell you, the great fleet of this supposed enemy will strike suddenly and annihilate 125,000,000 people. Just like that. Then they begin to cry for a larger navy. For what? To fight the enemy? Oh my, no. Oh, no. For defense purposes only.

Then, incidentally, they announce maneuvers in the Pacific. For defense. Uh, huh. The Pacific is a great big ocean. We have a tremendous coastline on the Pacific. Will the maneuvers be off the coast, 200 or 300 miles? Oh, no. The maneuvers will be 2,000, yes, perhaps even 3,500 miles, off the coast.

The Japanese, a proud people, of course will be pleased beyond expression to see the United States fleet so close to Nippon's shores. Even as pleased as would be the residents of California were they to dimly discern through the morning mist, the Japanese fleet playing at war games off Los Angeles.

The ships of our navy, it can be seen, should be specifically limited, by law, to within 200 miles of our coastline. Had that been the law in 1898 the *Maine* would never have gone to Havana Harbor. She never would have been blown up. There would have been no war with Spain with its attendant loss of life. Two hundred miles is ample, in the opinion of experts, for defense purposes. Our nation cannot start an offensive war if its ships can't go further than 200 miles from the coastline. Planes might be permitted to go as far as 500 miles from the coast for purposes of reconnaissance. And the army should never leave the territorial limits of our nation.

To summarize: Three steps must be taken to smash the war racket.

We must take the profit out of war.

We must permit the youth of the land who would bear arms to decide whether or not there should be war.

We must limit our military forces to home defense purposes.

TO HELL WITH WAR!

I am not a fool as to believe that war is a thing of the past. I know the people do not want war, but there is no use in saying we cannot be pushed into another war.

Looking back, Woodrow Wilson was re-elected president in 1916 on a platform that said he had "kept us out of war" and on the implied promise that he would "keep us out of war." Yet, five months later he asked Congress to declare war on Germany.

In that five-month interval the people had not been asked whether they had changed their minds. The 4,000,000 young men who put on uniforms and marched or sailed away were not asked whether they wanted to go forth to suffer and die.

Then what caused our government to change its mind so suddenly?

Money.

An allied commission, it may be recalled, came over shortly before the war declaration and called on the president. The president summoned a group of advisers. The head of the commission spoke. Stripped of its diplomatic language, this is what he told the president and his group:

"There is no use kidding ourselves any longer. The cause of the allies is lost. We now owe you (American bankers, American munitions makers, American manufacturers, American speculators, American exporters) 5 or 6 billion dollars. If we lose (and without the help of the United States we must lose) we, England, France and Italy, cannot pay back this money . . . and Germany won't. So . . ."

Had secrecy been outlawed as far as war negotiations were concerned, and had the press been invited to be present at that conference, or had radio been available to broadcast the proceedings, America never would have entered the World War. But this conference, like all war discussions, was shrouded in

WAR WILL NOT CREATE PEACE + JUSTICE
NO WAR IN IRAQ!
All our Children Want Peace
L-M-YOU MAKE PROFITS FROM WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION

WILLIAM THOMAS CAIN/GETTY

A protester holds a sign protesting at Lockheed Martin Corp. in King of Prussia, Pennsylvania. Seventeen people were arrested when they refused to move away from the entrance of the plant during a demonstration against the aerospace giant, the Pentagon's chief weapons supplier. As the American war machine stampedes across the globe, the U.S. government turns to the middle-class American taxpayer to foot the atrocious bills even as huge defense contractors, like Lockheed Martin, rake in a mountain of war bucks.

utmost secrecy. When our boys were sent off to war they were told it was a "war to make the world safe for democracy" and a "war to end all wars."

Well, 18 years after, the world has less of democracy than it had then. Besides, what business is it of ours whether Russia or Germany or England or France or Italy or Austria live under democracies or monarchies? Whether they are Fascists or Communists? Our problem is to preserve our own democracy.

And very little, if anything, has been accomplished to assure us that the World War was really the war to end all wars.

Yes, we have had disarmament conferences and limitations of arms conferences. They don't mean a thing. One has just failed; the results of another have been nullified. We send our professional soldiers and our sailors and our politicians and our diplomats to these conferences. And what happens?

The professional soldiers and sailors don't want to disarm. No admiral wants to be without a ship. No general wants to be without a command. Both mean men without jobs. They are not for disarmament. They cannot be for limitations of arms. And at all these conferences, lurking in the background but all-powerful, just the same, are the sinister agents of those who profit by war. They see to it that these conferences do not disarm or seriously limit armaments.

The chief aim of any power at any of these conferences has not been to achieve disarmament to prevent war but rather to get more armament for itself and less for any potential foe.

There is only one way to disarm with any semblance of practicability. That is for all nations to get together and scrap every ship, every gun, every rifle, every tank, every war plane. Even this, if it were possible, would not be enough.

The next war, according to experts, will be fought not with battleships, not by artillery, not with rifles and not with machine guns. It will be fought with deadly chemicals and gases.

Secretly each nation is studying and perfecting newer and ghastlier means of annihilating its foes wholesale. Yes, ships will continue to be built, for the shipbuilders must make their profits. And guns still will be manufactured and powder and rifles will be made, for the munitions makers must make their huge profits. And the soldiers, of course, must wear uniforms, for the manufacturer must make their war profits too.

But victory or defeat will be determined by the skill and ingenuity of our scientists.

If we put them to work making poison gas and more and more fiendish mechanical and explosive instruments of destruction, they will have no time for the constructive job of building greater prosperity for all peoples. By putting them to this useful job, we can all make more money out of peace than we can out of war—even the munitions makers. So I say, to hell with war. ❖

Smedley Butler was a major general in the U.S. Marine Corps, where he became, due to many citations for bravery and selflessness, one of the most popular officers in the corps in his day. He was a specialist in Chinese affairs after the Boxer Rebellion. As the second world war broke out in Europe in 1939, he said that the United States did not have "one solitary blessed thing to do with the making of this mess over there, and there is no possible sane and logical reason why we should feel any impulse to take a hand in it." He died in 1940.

Guerrilla War!

The Lessons of the Swamp Fox

By John Tiffany

Is America getting into another Vietnam-type "swamp" in Iraq? Unfortunately, it would appear so. The United States is losing approximately one soldier per day as this is written, which is in itself unsustainable, and it may well get worse—especially if Iraq gets its own "Swamp Fox."

In recent years, the Soviet and American superpowers were stymied by snipers and bombers in Afghanistan and Lebanon respectively. But U.S. politicians appear to have learned little from their experiences in Vietnam, Lebanon and elsewhere, or from the mistakes of others. Now the United States is facing the blowback of the Afghan Taliban, the dispossessed Palestinians and others.

The developing never-ending irregular wars stirred up by George W. Bush in Asia are like the conflict in Kashmir or Yugoslavia—the legacy of a complex history involving the interaction of outside great power politics with internal ethnic, religious and factional strife. U.S. politicians run the risk of succumbing to the arrogance of ignorance, to borrow a memorable phrase from Robert Asprey's seminal history of guerrilla war, *War in the Shadows*, as they did in Vietnam, and they are led to commit ill-advised, precipitous action with counterproductive long-term consequences.

The arrogance of ignorance makes it difficult to resist our national predilection for meddling in the affairs of others and inflames the hubris of a foreign policy cartel that is trying to prop up its Cold War preeminence with the half-baked grand strategic theory that America is the world's indispensable superpower.

The specific guerrilla situation developing for the United States in Afghanistan and Iraq may be something new, but guerrilla warfare is an ancient and worldwide phenomenon. Guerrilla fighting, like so-called terrorism, is the war of the weak against the strong. It may be "good," if the fight is for a worthy cause such as freedom, or it may be "bad" if you are fighting for some form of tyranny. (When the strong, such as the Allies in World War II, drop bombs indiscriminately on "enemy" civilians, that too is called terror.)

Today, guerrilla wars are going on all over the globe. The Tamil Tigers are fighting for self-determination for the Tamil people of Sri Lanka, against the Sinhalese majority of that island country. Velupilllai Pirabakaran, national leader of Tamil Eelam (Maha Veera Naal), said in an address in November 1994: "We are a movement fighting for liberation. We are not an ordinary group which stands abjectly in askance of concessions. . . . Our goal is that we should live with honor, peace, safety and freedom on our home soil, our own soil, which historically belongs to us. This is our national aspiration." Perhaps 75,000 people (most of them civilians) have died in this vicious, ethnic guerrilla war.

And Israel, that aggressive Zionist mini-empire, is mired in seemingly unending guerrilla war, coming from the oppressed Palestinian people. As Abdel-Aziz al-Rantissi, a Hamas leader, said in describing a June 8, 2003 attack in which gunmen from three different Palestinian groups united to kill four Israeli soldiers, "The war against terrorism of Israelis will continue as long as there is occupation."

The term "guerrilla" (from the Spanish for "little war") was coined during the 1808-14 Peninsular War, when Spanish partisans, under such leaders as Francisco Mina, proved unconquerable even by the armies of Napoleon Bonaparte.

The French occupation of Madrid in May 1808 prompted Spanish riots against mercenaries in the French army on May 2, which was followed by French retribution against civilians on May 3, immortalized in Francisco Goya's painting "Tres de Mayo." This led to an outburst of patriotic riots, lynchings and formation of local committees of resistance, called "juntas." Following the collapse of the independent Spanish government and the defeat of the Spanish army, resistance to Napoleon was taken up by local bands that attacked small groups of French soldiers, slaughtered them and tortured them, and then disappeared into the countryside.

This was a very original strategy for popular resistance against better-equipped and well-organized regular forces. Guerrillas never attacked sizable French forces, only small groups, which they sometimes outnumbered 50 to one. There was vicious treatment of French soldiers and collaborators. If the guerrillas could not ransom them, they were painfully executed. Their bodies were mutilated and then hung up as a warning to other French soldiers and collaborators. This mode of warfare posed a serious problem for professional soldiers, who found themselves killing civilians, responding to terror with terror, contrary to the laws of war. As with modern guerrilla wars this Spanish war was incredibly brutal. The French did not, or could not, distinguish between guerrillas and civilians, similar to the problems faced by U.S. forces in Vietnam. Hence innocent civilians were killed in reprisal or revenge. So began what was to become a typical cycle of oppression and outrage, atrocity and counter-atrocity, pillage, marauding, starvation, maim-

The British called Francis Marion "the Swamp Fox" because of his fondness for taking refuge in South Carolina's many watery quagmires. A captain, major, colonel and eventually general in the Continental Army, Marion became a brilliant guerrilla leader after Charleston surrendered in 1780. One British officer complained that "[Marion] would not fight like a gentleman or a Christian," complaints that echo the sentiments of contemporary U.S. war leaders when referring to the guerrilla tactics of Afghan and Iraqi resistance fighters who refuse to directly confront vastly superior and much better armed American troops. Above, Marion and his men cross a swollen river on a barge.

ing, torture and murder.

Mao Tse-tung's famous dictum that the guerrilla "swims like a fish in the sea of the people" ranks as one of the 20th century's best-known military aphorisms, and one of the most illuminating. It recognizes the difficulty of combating a genuinely popular guerrilla or partisan war. The old observation that one man's terrorist is another man's freedom-fighter is also appropriate, for unconventional tactics which one denounces as terrorism when used against one's friends may be applauded when used against an adversary, say by the Afghan *mujahedeen* against the Soviets or by the Chechens against the Russians. There are few national independence movements which never used "terrorist" tactics at some point in their evolution, and many of those accused of terrorism went on to become national leaders (including, of course, Menachem Begin of Israel's Irgun and Yitzhak Shamir of its Lehi, or "Stern Gang").

During the War Between the States, William C. Quantrill, who operated in Missouri and Kansas, was the most notorious of the Confederate guerrilla leaders, but "The Gray Ghost," John S. Mosby, in Virginia, was undoubtedly the most effective.

During the Franco-Prussian War (1870–71) the Germans suffered so much from French partisans, or *francs-tireurs*, that Field Marshall von Moltke ordered the shooting of all prisoners not fully uniformed and led by regular officers. In the Philippines after the Spanish-American War, the U.S. Army conducted a long campaign against Filipino guerrillas, such as Emilio Aguinaldo, and Moro bands. There has been frequent guerrilla warfare in Latin America. Notable among early 20th-century Latin American guerrillas are Francisco ("Pancho") Villa, Emiliano Zapata, and Augusto C. Sandino.

In World War I the most spectacular theater of guerrilla operations was the Arabian Peninsula, where, under the leadership of T. E. Lawrence and Faisal al-Husayn (later Faisal I, king of Syria and Iraq), various Arab guerrilla bands fought superior Turkish forces. In the late 1920s and '30s the Chinese communists, under the leadership of Mao, perhaps the world's leading theorist of modern guerrilla warfare, conducted a large-scale guerrilla war, along with mobile and positional warfare, against both the Kuomintang and the Japanese in northern China. Mao saw the "people's war," as he called it, progressing from minor skirmishing to a conventional conflict as he led the communists to victory.

Guerrilla tactics, aided by the development of the long-range portable radio and the use of aircraft as a means of supply, reached new heights in World War II. The Germans failed to establish a complete hold on Yugoslavia because of the guerrilla resistance, which was led by the communist partisan leader Tito and supplied in part by Allied airdrops. In the Soviet Union, guerrilla warfare was included in instruction at the military academy; in the field it was so well organized that it constituted a continual threat to the German rear and contributed greatly to the German disaster on the eastern front.

In western Europe the Allies organized guerrilla forces in France, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Italy and Greece. These forces (known collectively as the "underground" and, in France, as the maquis) were supplied by Allied airdrops and coordinated from London by radio. The resistance forces in western Europe, led mainly by British- and American-trained officers, conducted not only guerrilla operations but also industrial sabotage, espionage, propaganda campaigns and the organization of escape routes for Allied prisoners of war.

By the end of World War II resistance forces had played a major role in the defeat of Germany. Throughout the war the United States and Britain also carried on guerrilla warfare in the Philippines and Southeast Asia, and in China large-scale guerrilla

operations were conducted against the Japanese by not only the communists but also the nationalists.

Since World War II guerrilla warfare has been employed by nationalist groups to overthrow colonialism, by dissidents to launch civil wars, and by communist and Western powers in the Cold War. There have been dozens of such conflicts.

Just after World War II, large-scale guerrilla warfare broke out in Indochina between the French and the communist Viet Minh, led by Ho Chi Minh and Vo Nguyen Giap. After the French defeat at Dienbienphu (1954), France withdrew from the conflict; but the Geneva Agreements brought no permanent peace, and communist guerrilla activity continued in Laos, Cambodia and South Vietnam. In the subsequent Vietnam War the United States fought in support of the South Vietnamese government against local guerrillas (Viet Cong) aided by North Vietnamese troops. In Cambodia, the Khmer Rouge waged guerrilla warfare to win control of the nation and, after being ousted by the Vietnamese army, again resorted to it until the group's disintegration (1999).

In Algeria guerrilla warfare against the French was begun by the nationalists in 1954 and conducted with ever-increasing violence until Algeria won its independence in 1961. Greek nationalists in Cyprus carried on guerrilla warfare against the British from 1954 until that country gained independence in 1959. Fidel Castro and Ernesto ("Che") Guevara in 1956 launched a guerrilla war in Cuba against the government of Fulgencio Batista; in 1959, Batista fled the country and Castro assumed control. This success gave encouragement to rebel guerrilla bands throughout Latin America. In 1967, Guevara was killed by the Bolivian army while leading such a rebel band in the jungles of Bolivia.

In the late 1960s, Palestinian Arab guerrillas intensified their activities against the state of Israel. In 1971, after a full-scale war with the Jordanian army, they were ousted from their bases in Jordan. However, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and other groups continued their raids on Israel from other Arab countries. After the PLO was forced to leave Lebanon in 1982, its fighters were again dispersed, but it continued to mount attacks.

The United States has sponsored guerrillas, most notably anti-Castro Cuban forces and Nicaraguan contras.

Modern "urban guerrilla" activities such as hijacking and kidnapping are frequently inspired by ideology rather than patriotism. The Irish Republican Army and Peru's Shining Path engaged in both attacks on government forces and various forms of terrorism. In the 1990s many nations experienced some degree of ongoing societal disruption due to persistent guerrilla warfare, among them Algeria, Burundi, Cambodia, Colombia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone and Turkey (in Kurdish areas).

The American Revolution (1775-83) saw the development of guerrilla tactics under such partisan leaders as Francis ("The Swamp Fox") Marion, Andrew Pickens of Pennsylvania and Thomas "The Gamecock" Sumter of South Carolina, which has been called the great contribution of the War for Independence to the development of warfare. Marion gained his fame in the Carolina swamps.

British armies in America were defeated in great part by the ambushes of Minutemen who lay in wait behind trees and rocks in places like Concord, Green Mountain Boys and other guerrillas just as the Viet Cong popped out of jungle lairs to terrorize and chase France and eventually the United States out of Indochina.

But one of the best-known early guerrilla warriors was Francis Marion. So famous was Marion that during the War Between the States, Meriwether Jeff Thompson (1836-1876), a Virginian officer noted for his brashness, clever maneuvering and boastful proclamations in the first year of that war, was proud to earn the same nickname of "The Swamp Fox."

Many historians agree that Americans were forced in the early years of the Revolutionary War to adopt guerrilla tactics, breaking many of the conventional rules of 18th-century warfare in order to survive and to maintain their identity. Most Americans believed a citizen's army was consistent with the principles of liberty and self-government for which they fought.

After the disaster at Camden, South Carolina, patriot forces in that area were forced to fight a guerrilla war of attrition, trying to hold onto any part of the South that they could.

In 1780, Charleston fell and Moultrie was captured. Marion, by now a brigadier general, formed a group of men known as Marion's Brigade, made up of about 150 penniless patriots. They had poor uniforms, poor equipment, and they lived off the land. But what they lacked in materiel was made up for in their intimate knowledge of the local area and their ingenuity. It was Marion's propensity to hit enemy targets and then fade into the surrounding areas that earned him the nickname of "Swamp Fox," bestowed on him by his enemy, the notoriously vicious British commander Col. Banastre ("Bloody Bannister") Tarleton.

Marion was the fifth and youngest son of Gabriel Marion, who married Esther Cordes (there were also two daughters). It appears he was the youngest child in the family. He was born in 1732 in Winyah, South Carolina. His parents were French-American Huguenot planters.

As a child he was unusually small and sickly. Both ankles and knees were somewhat malformed from birth. As Marion grew he was taught by local Indians how to fight, survive and prosper in the local swamps. He learned the area well and it is claimed that he never got lost.

At 15, Marion had a yearning for the sea and jumped on a ship bound for the West Indies. This nautical experience was cut short when a whale collided with the small schooner and sunk it. Marion narrowly escaped with his life and returned home to the safer occupation of farming. His father died about 1750, and Marion took over the management of the family plantation and took care of his mother.

The future Swamp Fox gained his first military experience fighting against the Cherokees, starting in the 1750s.

During this period, Marion learned the fighting tactics of the Cherokees, which he used later on in his military career. One such tactic was to use trees for cover and not advance in a line or column, as was the general military rule.

In 1761, Indians struck the western borders of the Carolinas. Marion, now already a veteran of numerous Indian battles, was assigned as a first lieutenant under Capt. William Moultrie. It is here that Marion met Peter Horry, his future chief lieutenant and right-hand man. Marion led a small band of 30 men on horseback against an Indian encampment and met with fierce opposition, but the superiority of the American riflemen forced an Indian surrender.

In 1775 he was elected to the first provincial congress of South Carolina. That same year, with America on the brink of revolution, the provincial congress commissioned him a captain of the newly formed 2nd South Carolina Regiment. In September 1775 Marion was in command at the capture of the British forts in Charleston, South Carolina.

He had some odd habits such as drinking vinegar mixed with water. But this "drink of the Roman soldier" was no innovation of his but something he picked up from his troops. It is a rather

refreshing beverage, and the vinegar helps to kill off any germs that might have been in the water to start with. This mixture because Marion's favorite drink. (In truth, Roman soldiers mixed this mixture with honey when they could get it. With or without honey, the drink was called *posca* by them.)

Marion spent much of his time training and disciplining his troops. He had a passion for tidiness, order, discipline and short hair. He constantly cautioned his men to be as clean as possible and not to appear at roll call barefoot. Other practices that disturbed Marion were the wanton firing of weapons, drunkenness, straying away from sentry duty, plundering homes, selling military articles and disobeying orders. Marion worked on his soldiers to get them to appear more soldier-like, even having the men on guard duty powder their hair. There were frequent courts-martial, and men received their 100 cat o'nine tails or a switch when needed.

One soldier (obviously no fan of "The Swamp Fox") described Marion as "ugly, cross, knock-kneed and hook-nosed."

Promoted to major in February 1776, Marion participated in the defense of Charleston on June 28. Later in 1776 he was promoted to lieutenant colonel and assumed command of a regiment. In October 1779, he led his command in an unsuccessful assault against Savannah. In 1780, Major General Benjamin Lincoln surrendered Charleston to the British, but Marion, with a fractured ankle, eluded capture.

Here is how Marion broke his ankle: While giving a party at Charleston, a Captain Alexander McQueen of the American forces ordered all doors be locked after dinner, a custom of the day. Those attending the party drank to their victories and became intoxicated. Marion was not a heavy drinker and wanted to escape the house. He looked around for a way, and found a second-story window that was open. He dropped to the ground below, and one of his ankles was broken. Marion was carried out of town on a litter and went into hiding among his relatives along the Santee River. British soldiers rode through the countryside routing out rebels but Marion remained safely hidden. On May 12, Charleston had been surrendered and Lincoln was taken prisoner. Although his ankle was still very painful, Marion dressed in his uniform, crossed the Santee River and rode on into North Carolina.

He slipped away to the swamps, gathered together his band of guerrillas, and began leading his bold raids. Marion and his irregulars often defeated larger bodies of British troops by the surprise and rapidity of their movement over swampy terrain. This was the beginning of the "Swamp Fox" legend.

British commanders began to dread his name. Supply routes were changed and convoys were over guarded at the mere mention of "the Swamp Fox." Three times Cornwallis added to the garrison at Nelson's Ferry simply because Marion was thought to be in the neighborhood. But Marion was never where the British expected him to be.

As the war progressed, Marion's Brigade continued to harass British communications, capture supply convoys and intimidate loyalists and Tories. They rested during the day and marched at night, often attacking at midnight. Blankets were laid on wooden bridges to muffle the sounds of horse hooves when crossing. A campfire was never used twice . When planning a raid details were kept secret by Marion until the last moment. Many of these tactics perfected by Marion's Brigade are still used today in the training of U.S. Navy Seals, U.S. Army Rangers, and U.S. Marine Corps Special Forces. Marion led a series of raids and skirmishes including Great Savannah, Blue Savannah, Black Mingo Creek and Tearcoat Swamp. He made Snow's Island his base of operations.

Marion was often seen as no more than a minor nuisance by British commanders such as Cornwallis. He was often overlooked as only a token force by his own superiors as well, namely General Horatio Gates, who had no use for Marion's rabble band or his tactics. Marion, however, understood that a force of his size could never take—or, more importantly, hold—any ground for the Americans.

Here we are reminded of another Mao quote on guerrilla warfare: "You ask: 'How then can we cope with the enemy's enormous war machine?' There is the example of the monkey coping with the Princess of the Iron Fan. Though the princess was a very formidable monster, the monkey, by changing himself into a tiny insect, found his way into her entrails and quelled her." In other words, using a sledgehammer to kill a gnat does not work very well. But the British forces, blinded by the arrogance of ignorance, could not see that, any more than could the U.S. forces in Vietnam or Iraq.

Marion also knew that his continued harassment and attacks would force the southern British armies to remain in the south and deal with him—thus delaying them from entering and shifting the balance of the war in the north. He successfully achieved this when General Nathaniel Greene, who replaced Gates as the American southern commander, approved and assisted his efforts.

In late 1780 he was appointed brigadier general of the South Carolina Militia. In cooperation with troops under the command of Henry Lee, he raided Georgetown and took Fort Watson and Fort Motte. He went on to support attacks on Augusta and Ninety-Six, South Carolina.

In 1781 Marion and Greene successfully fought at the Battle of Eutaw Springs and forced the British to retreat to North Carolina. For a daring rescue of Americans surrounded by the British at Parkers Ferry, South Carolina (in August 1781), Marion received the thanks of Congress. He was then appointed a brigadier general.

While still leader of his brigade, and with the war still on, Marion was elected to the Senate of South Carolina, in 1781. On August 29, he ambushed 200 men under Major Thomas Fraser at Fair Lawn, but the British did capture an ammunition wagon and forced Marion to retreat. It would be his last action of the war. He was reelected in 1782 and again in 1784, after the war had ended, and continued to serve until 1790. In appreciation for his military service, the state legislature appointed Marion commander of Fort Johnson, in Charleston.

It is worthy of note that as a state senator, Marion supported a policy of leniency toward former Tories (Loyalists) and opposed the Confiscation Act designed to take away their property.

In 1786, he married Mary Esther Videau. The couple had no children, and "The Swamp Fox" died at his home, "Pond Bluff," on Feb. 27, 1795. Marion is buried at Belle Isle, near present-day St. Stephens, South Carolina. ❖

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CONFERENCE A HIT

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5)

where we have been? American boys would not be dying in Iraq and other diverse places if the American people had the blessing of history taught in accordance with the truth and the facts. Our freedom, rights and liberties would not be ravished in the name of "security" if America had the benefit of true history rather than the disinformation of fairy tales and lies.

On Saturday morning, June 21, AFP Editor Chris Petherick chaired a seminar on freedom and representative populism joined by former U.S. Sen. Mike Gravel, Sam Cross, Peymon Mottahedeh and Warren Baldwin. Gravel argued for the state-by-state enactment of a national initiative amendment to the Constitution to permit citizens to go over the head of legislation directly.

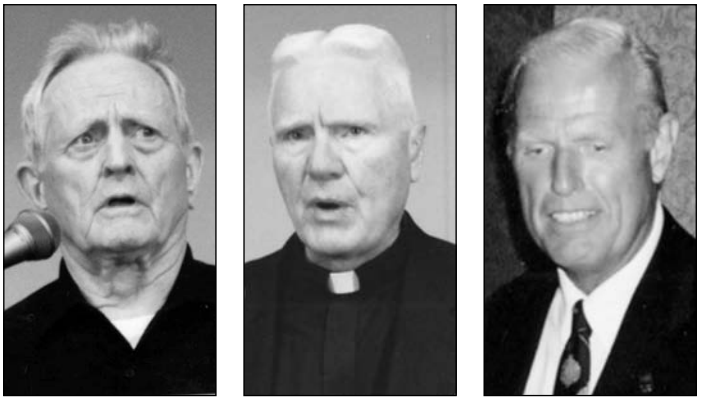
Cross talked about the Populist Party's platform and reforms, such as abolishing the Federal Reserve and making a law that only residents of a state could donate to a candidate's campaign. Mottahedeh urged people, especially the elderly with time on their hands, to get onto grand juries and become more active in their communities.

Ted Gunderson exposed how there is more corruption in the FBI since J. Edgar Hoover and talked about a vast ring of Satanists in the government who have been abducting our children. Mr. Gunderson, a high-ranking former FBI agent, has made detailed reports of a nationwide network f child-molesters operating with at least the indirect protection of the nation's law enforcement agencies. Gunderson is now the highest profile specialist in abduction and ritual abuse cases in the U.S. His reports are clear and well documented; that is, not the typically shrill conspiracy theories about the topic.

"The Luftwaffe from Conquest to Collapse" was the subject of a lecture by famed historian and author Trevor Constable. "Constantine and the Bankers" was taught by Greek linguistic scholar Nicholas Eliopoulos. "America's Incredible Monetary Bubble" was offered by Bill Murphy.

Christopher Bollyn, AFP's European correspondent, who assists Jim Tucker in covering the secretive Bilderberg cabal, brought the house down when he called the combined AFP/Barnes Review Conference "The People's 'Bilderberg' Conference." Bollyn and his wife are currently making a movie about the doomed ship *Estonia*. Bollyn also spoke about Larry Silverstein (who is claiming $7 billion in insurance for the WTC), and questioned how WTC 7 collapsed. He pointed out that the projected cost to U.S. taxpayers for the occupation of Iraq will be $54 billion for the rest of 2003; and Assistant Secretary of Defense Paul Wolfowitz says we will be there for another 10 years at least. On the plus side, there are strong populist parties emerging in Switzerland, Norway, Belgium, Holland, France, Austria and other European nations. He said the reason America has been attacking France so mindlessly is that France is nationalistic. But he is convinced the main target of the globalists is not Iraq, not Iran, but ultimately the United States. The EU is a money-sucking centralization conspiracy against Europeans. Europeans do not hate America; they feel sorry for us, he said.

Tito Howard, the producer of the documentary exposing the crime of the murderous attack on the *USS Liberty,* gave an update on that infamous treachery and indefensible cover-up.



Three of the best-known speakers at the conference electrified the crowd with their passionate presentations. From left-to-right they are Hutton Gibson, Father John O'Connor and Tom Kimmel.

Because of time limitations Eustace Mullins had to toss his prepared speech and speak extemporaneously. He knows his subjects so well his brilliant off the cuff talk was enthusiastically received by the attendees. Mullins looked great and was in remarkable health. His mind was as sharp as ever. Mullins, who had a stroke and then was confined against his will a few months ago, was an inspiration to all. He is a living testimony to the power of faith and the efficacy of natural health principles.

Michael Collins Piper was enthusiastically welcomed when he came on stage to host the seminar on Holocaust Revisionism starring Dr. Frederick Toben, Germar Rudolf and Russ Granata. The Holocaust industry, Piper said, not only extorts billions of dollars out of the pockets of all Americans and the hardworking middle class of other Christian nations, but the Holocaust scam is a Big Lie that is used to keep the world teetering on the brink of catastrophic world war. One of the myriad proofs that the Holocaust myth is nothing but propaganda and lies is that the "vents" through which the Germans allegedly piped in poison gas to the shower rooms do not exist. The ceilings are solid concrete. Russ Granata, in a bit of drama reminiscent of the O.J. Simpson trial's highlight, said, "If the glove don't fit, you must acquit." He showed the audience a T-shirt that reads, "No Hole; No Holocaust!"

Sunday morning was crowned with superb dissertations by Hutton Gibson, Fr. John O'Connor and Evangelist Dale Crowley. Gibson–father of the actor, producer and director Mel Gibson–spoke on "The Declining Influence of Roman Catholicism." Gibson, who is still as brilliant as when he won the national Jeopardy contest, was asked about the persecution his son has endured because of his intention to produce a scripturally accurate record of the crucifixion of Christ. He said the persecutions they have suffered have only strengthened Mel's resolve. Asked why there is so much hatred and fear of this forthcoming movie, Gibson cited the Simon Weisenthal Center. They bewail the film because if they cannot censor it, it will set back all their efforts to control and change Christianity. Fr. O'Connor taught on the subject of the "Illegitimacy of the State of Israel." Pastor Crowley discussed the "Moral and Immoral Solutions to Mideast Problems."

It was a successful conference. And it is interesting to note that many of the hotel waiters, waitresses and service people at the banquet, people from many other nations, were thrilled and elated to hear forbidden truths spoken publicly in America. ❖

Samson Shakes the Pillar

By Arnold Toynbee

This essay, from famed historian Arnold Toynbee, earned him the hatred of Zionists worldwide. A coherent attack on Zionist policy and the "mission" of Israel, Toynbee's commentary is an excellent place to start to understand Zionism and the Palestinian guerrilla war against it.

In making armed attacks on Israeli aircraft in international airports outside the Middle East, the Palestinian Arab commando-fighters have at last found an effective way of winning worldwide attention. But, however just one's cause and desperate one's plight may be, is it not indefensible—indeed, criminal—to fight for one's rights by tactics that may take the lives of fellow human beings who have no responsibility for the wrongs that one has suffered, and who have no power to put these wrongs right?

Of course, it is wrong ever to return evil for evil and barbarously wrong to wage war at the expense of innocent third parties. Yet guilt is nearly always shared in varying ratios, and in this case, the blood of any innocent victims of Palestinian Arab commando operations is not on the commando-fighters' heads alone; it is also on the heads of the world itself, since without its constituent's acquiescence the Establishment could not sit enthroned.

More than half a century has now passed since the British government endorsed and issued the Balfour Declaration, in which the fate of the Palestinian Arab people was decided by an alien power over this people's heads.

(The Balfour Declaration promised British support in establishing in Palestine a national home for the Jewish people provided that "nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of the existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine. . . .")

One member of the cabinet of the day protested and was over-ruled. This protester was Edwin Montague, and it was no accident that this prescient British statesman was a Jew. Unlike his non-Jewish colleagues, Edwin Montague foresaw what the consequences might be.

Since 1917, the Palestine Arab people have had half their country taken from them; since 1949, the Arab inhabitants of Palestinian territory on the Israeli side of the armistice lines have been refugees, living in camps on a dole; since June 1967 the other half of Palestine has been under enemy occupation. The total present number of Palestinian Arab refugees must be about 1.5 million.

To all this, for all these years, the world has turned a deaf ear. The Palestinian Arabs and their wrongs have been ignored. They have had no power or even influence, so they could be made to pay for wrongs inflicted on Jews, not by Arabs, but by Westerners.

Would any human beings resign themselves to submitting meekly to this massive cynical indifference? And if you or I, traveling on our lawful occasions, not even in an El Al plane, but waiting in an airport to board, say, a Scandinavian plane bound for Lima from Copenhagen, were to intercept a Palestinian Arab commando fighter's machine gun bullet or hand grenade, should we be entirely innocent victims? Let us assume that the imaginary victim is not British (i.e. not infinitesimally responsible for the Balfour Declaration), not American (i.e. not infinitesimally responsible for the support given to Israel by the United States), not Zionist, not Israeli; suppose that the victim is a gentile Peruvian. Would a drop of this victim's blood be on the victim's own head?

I think at least one drop would be, for the unlikely victim's indifference to the Palestinian Arab's crying grievances would have been one drop in the worldwide ocean of indifference that had been the Palestinian Arab people's hand for half a century.

This thesis suggests two reflections. The particular reflection is the difference between the images on the two sides of the coin of militancy. The Palestinian Arab commando-fighter who is a criminal in the eyes of Israelis, is a hero in the eyes of fellow Arabs and fellow anti-colonialists; and this is only the most recent of many cases of the kind.

In the classical case, as in the present one, the trouble started in Palestine. The militants in that case were Palestinian Jews; and those Jewish Zealots, who were freedom fighters in Jewish eyes, were brigands in the eyes of the Roman government, of Rome's Idumean Jewish agent, Herod, and of the non-Jewish population in Palestine and in the rest of the Roman world.

In the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71, the *franc-tireurs* were patriots for the French, but assassins for the German. In World War II, the resistance movement in the countries that were attacked and conquered by the Germans was fomented—righteously, to our minds—by Britain and the United States.

A military victor always believes that victory confers a moral right to an undisturbed enjoyment of victory's fruits,

while the conquered never recognize this right and always resort to any means in their power for throwing off the conqueror's yoke. In the first two of the three historic cases here cited, the victor eventually had his way. The Jewish Zealots were crushed by Rome, the *franc-tireurs* could not prevent Germany from imposing its own peace terms on France. In World War II the continental European resistance, like the British resistance, was a forlorn hope which would not have come out on the winning side if German and Japanese folly had not thrown the weighty Russian and American swords into the anti-German scale of the balance.

Does this mean that an unsupported resistance movement is doomed to fall, and is therefore futile? What lesson, for the present Palestinian Arab resistance movement, are we to draw from the historic precedents?

The lesson is writ large in the denouement of the saga of Samson. When a victim of oppression has nothing to lose but his life, he can take the Philistine's lives *en masse* at the acceptable cost of bringing death on himself as well.

The Palestinian Arabs have an understandable vendetta against the Israelis, but they also have a grievance against all the rest of us. Half a century of massive indifference to their wrongs has had the same exasperating effect on them as a century of similar treatment has had on the black citizens of the United States. The Palestinians are now in the mood for sacrificing their lives if by wrecking the pillar they can bring the roof down on their Israeli enemies' heads; and if the crashing masonry were incidentally to stave in the skulls of the rest of the human race, why should the Palestinian Arabs care? What have the rest of us done to deserve consideration from them?

This is the leverage by which these Arab Zealots are now making the pillar rock. They have it in their power to provoke Israel into taking reprisals that will reactive the war between Israel and the Arab states. This time, the United States and the Soviet Union might be sucked into the burning fiery furnace. They would be still more reluctant to be drawn into a third world war than they were to be drawn into the second one, but once again their hand might be forced. This third world war would be a nuclear one. So the destruction of Israel at the cost of the self immolation of the Palestinian Arabs might end in the liquidation of mankind itself.

This is the threat that is now goading the world at long last to take the Palestinian Arab people's wrongs seriously. "The sheep before her shearers" is now no longer "dumb." And this reflection on Palestine's tragedy leads on to a reflection on the world's *Fedayeen* tactics.

One of the most dangerous, detestable, and despicable features of present-day life is the disgraceful but undeniable fact that the one way and often the only sure way of extorting attention and redress for even the most flagrant wrongs is to take the law into one's own hands and to strike at one's adversaries indirectly by hitting third parties. These are the tactics employed in that form of "cold war" which we call "industrial" (meaning "anti-industrial") action by strikers, especially in public service and utility industries. They are the tactics of the "hot war" waged by the noble-ignoble army of martyr-criminals or brigand-patriots: Jewish Zealots, French *franc-tireurs*, Continental European resistance movements that were "so-called national liberation movements" in the Nazi era vocabulary. They are the tactics of the Palestine Arab Fedayeen today.

Tomorrow they may be the tactics of anyone with a grievance. If everyone comes to this conclusion, the present partial and feeble reign of law will collapse. We shall be back in the state in which every man's hand will be against his neighbors but this time each of the contending Ishmaels could go into action with an atom bomb in his hand.

How are we to avert this impending self-inflicted fate? There is no simple, easy, or quick remedy for mankind's present plight. Human affairs in our time are at the same time intricate and gigantic, and are therefore unprecedentedly impersonal. Today the Palestinian faces the human stone wall, and it is no wonder if, after beating his head against it in vain, he seizes a stock of gelignite and blows up himself, the wall, and his unresponsive fellow human beings on the far side. What else is he, or anyone of us, to do? We have to face this fateful question frankly if we are to have any chance of finding the urgently needed answer to it. ❖

It is rarely mentioned today, but world-famous historian Arnold Toynbee was fiercely anti-Zionist. Putting it simply, he viewed the war breaking out in his day between Arab and Israelis as suicidal for the latter. He predicted mass terror and the just consequences of a bottled-up Arab rage against anyone or anything suspected of being part of the Zionist Occupation Government in Palestine. His words were ignored, and the world is presently paying the price. Ironically, the country that was to be the safe haven for Jews is now the most dangerous place for Jews to live.

The Fly in Truman's 'Peace Points' Ointment

By Austin J. App, Ph.D.

This article was written November 24, 1946, but not published. It points out the fatal weakness of Mr. Harry S Truman's widely acclaimed foreign policy pronouncement of October 27, 1945. His peace points, however innocent and even noble they sounded, were really the rules of an alliance; a gangster pact to get along at the expense and exploitation of those not in the gang. As a pronouncement of Christian statesmanship, their exclusion of the vanquished in the most important of points—territories and raw materials—made them not only worthless but vicious.

On Navy Day, October 27, 1945, President Truman announced a twelve-point program of foreign policy. To many it seemed a splendid development of Wilson's "Fourteen Points" and Roosevelt's "Atlantic Charter." In this country and England it was widely acclaimed as just, practical, and noble. It has been called a reaffirmation of Christian policy from which at Yalta and Potsdam we had been tragically deflected.

In truth most of the 12 points are splendid. Yet they unfortunately contain one provision or qualification under which all the injustices of Yalta and Potsdam can find sanction and which essentially sweeps the whole program from the hilltops of Christianity into the swamps of paganism.

The good points are that we ourselves "seek no territorial expansion or selfish advantage;" that we want sovereign rights and self-government restored or given to all peoples deprived of them; that we want freedom of the seas for all nations; that we want "full economic collaboration between all nations, great and small;" and that the "nations of the Western hemisphere without interference from outside that hemisphere, must work together as good neighbors."

The paganizing qualification, implied also in three other points (8, 11, and 12), occurs in Point 3: "We shall approve no territorial changes in any friendly part of the world unless they accord with the freely expressed wishes of the people concerned." Here the words in any friendly part of the world carry the proposition right back into the paganism from which Christianity in its 1945 years has painstakingly tried to lift the world. The proposition means that we shall want justice done to any nation we rate as our friend, but that territorial injustices committed against people we do not like or do not consider friends are all right. Because the ancient German province of East Prussia is part of a country with which we were at war, says the proposition

Truman's "Peace Points" were a farce: they were "victor's justice" in every respect. App's famous argument, printed here, is that civilized countries must live with difference and diversity in political views rather than demand a double standard that rewards countries the U.S. government likes and punishes those it doesn't.

in effect, it has no territorial rights and we can approve its being ripped off and given to Russia.

How seriously this proposition—territorial justice only for friends—graphs our moral crash in the last generation becomes painfully obvious by a comparison with the first of Wilson's "Five Particulars." On September 27, 1918, he said:

> **The impartial justice meted out must involve no discrimination between those to whom we wish to be just and those to whom we do not wish to be just. It must be justice that plays no favorites and knows no standards but the equal rights of the several peoples concerned.**

Wilson did not restrict just dealings to any friendly part of the world. On the contrary he very specifically, knowing the pagan viciousness of man, declared that what precisely is important is being just to the nations we do not like—our so-called enemies. It is exactly that point that marks the distinction between paganism and Christianity. It is this point of being just, not merely to our friends but to our enemies, that Christ constantly hammered home as the indispensable essence of Christianity. In His great Sermon on the Mount, Christ says with burning seriousness: "You have heard that it hath been said, Thou shalt love thy neighbor, and hate thy enemy. But I say to you, Love your enemies; do good to them that hate you: and pray for them that persecute and calumniate you."

Then He becomes more specific and adds that if they want to be children of God they must be as just to good and bad, friend and foe, as the sun shines on both alike. "Do good to them that hate you," He says, "That you may be the children of your Father who is in heaven, who maketh his sun to rise upon the good and bad, and raineth upon the just and the un-just."

Thereupon he draws the crucial distinction between paganism and Christianity, that one is good and just among its own gang, its own clique, but that the other is good and just to everybody. He declares, "For if you love them that love you, what reward shall you have? Do not even the publicans this? And if you salute your brethren only, what do you more? Do not also the heathens this?" (Matthew 5:43-47)

Yet Mr. Truman in his "Twelve Points" announces that we reject territorial injustices only in any friendly part of the world; that we insist on justice only for our own gang, our own clique. This is pointedly and exactly what Christ declared the heathens to do and from which the Christians must go to include everybody in every part of the world.

Elsewhere, in the Gospel according to Saint Luke, Christ is still more pointed in declaring that if we are merely just to those

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of our own clique we are no better than sinners, that as Christian we must treat friend and foe in matters of justice exactly alike, just as the rain falls on both, and that that standard is doing to others just as we want others to do to us, not as we think others would do to us, but as we would want them to do to us. After repeating, "Love your enemies, do good to them that hate you," Christ declares. "And as you would that men should do to you, do you also to them in like manner. And if you do good to them who do good to you, what thanks are to you? For sinners also do this." (Luke 6:27 and 31) And how resolved must we be to do this kind of justice to those whom we do not like, to those "to whom," as Wilson said, we do not wish to be just?" The answer is we must be determined to be just to our enemies—that means, in the present peace, the Germans, Japanese, and Italians—to the point of hungering and thirsting after such justice, more than that, virtually to the point of suffering persecution for such justice, for Christ says, "Blessed are they that hunger and thirst after justice. . . . Blessed are they that suffer persecution for justice sake: for theirs is the kingdom of Heaven."

This justice is not restrictable to any friendly part of the world, or, as in Mr. Truman's Point 8, to all states which are accepted in the society of nations, it applies fully and absolutely to all people and all nations all the time. The law and the prophets, says Christ, is that "whatsoever you would that men should do to you, do you also to them." Christ did not add any postscript to the effect that if anytime in history America, Russia, and Britain should be especially chummy, and if, as even among thieves generally, their chumminess can best be promoted by an extra large pile of spoils and booty that then it will be all right for America to let dear brother Stalin loot Austria, Hungary and eastern Germany of factories, machinery and even household furnishings, and to tear four provinces away from Germany, to rob the 9 million people living there of goods, cattle, and money, even most of their clothes and then to drive them like evil beasts out of their ancient homelands to starve and freeze by the roadsides the children to die, the women to be raped.

This is what *Time* magazine calls emerging "from history's most terrible war, into history's most terrifying peace." This robbery of provinces and the looting and expulsion of 9 million peoples is a logical consequence of restricting justice to any friendly part of the world. But it is not Christian. It is pagan and Mosaic. It is a monstrous crime. Speaking of the duties toward the vanquished of occupying armies and nations in war and during reconstruction Pius XII said on June 2, 1940, "justice and equity require that they be treated in the same manner as, under similar circumstances, the occupying power should wish to see its own citizens treated."

Tearing their homelands from millions, looting them of even their personal possessions, then driving them out to hunger and starve is not the way we should want to be treated, but because our beloved Allies, according to our approved Yalta and Potsdam agreements, are doing this in a part of the world not friendly, we approve it. President Truman, according to an Associated Press dispatch (Oct. 9), declared that "there never has been a clash of American and Russian interests and expressed hope there never would be."

Restricting justice to any friendly part of the world in territorial matters is restricting it in all matters, as the terrors in East Prussia and Silesia and Austria indicate. When decency and justice are declared to obtain only for those in our own gang, justice and decency lose their effectiveness entirely. This is why Mr. Truman's seemingly nice Twelve Points are so ruinously evil because of their discrimination "between those to whom we wish to be just and those to whom we do not wish to be just."

"Most of the 12 points are splendid. Yet they unfortunately contain one provision or qualification under which all the injustices of Yalta and Potsdam can find sanction. . . ."

If territorial injustice must be avoided only among friends, and may be perpetrated towards non-friends we are, morally and politically speaking, again in the jungle. Indeed, the jungle law, implicit in Mr. Truman's points, has already functioned with regard to Poland. When Russia wanted a slice of Polish territory, Poland was in Mr. Truman's friendly part of the world and so Mr. Truman protested. But Russia wanted it nonetheless, as it may want the Dardanelles and the Italian colonies, and someday possibly Alaska.

According to Mr. Truman's "Twelve Points," what therefore was Russia's logical procedure to get this Polish territory without violating any "principles?" The procedure was simple. Russia simply declared the Polish government in London unfriendly, and then proceeded to rob this Polish territory, just as, because we have declared the German government unfriendly, we authorized her to rob, as Churchill figures it, one fourth of Germany's arable land. Russia is quite in order. It is Mr. Truman's Twelve Points which are out of order. A principle either applies to friend and foe—or "the principle" is a jungle implement.

When a nation starts converting the Sermon-on-the-Mount principles into jungle implements, it will get caught in the jungle, or under an atomic bomb. Principles are things one either lives up to or gets crushed by; and if one tries to pervert them one will be strangled by them. Restricting territorial justices to any friendly part of the world is a horrid perversion of Christian truth. The jungle implement that it created has already been used to destroy Poland, to convert Germany into a "tragedy on a prodigious scale," and sometime when Russia, logically using it, will declare Turkey unfriendly and take the Dardanelles, we will be shocked and exclaim against Russia's wickedness. But when still another time, Russia or someone should declare us or our government unfriendly and proceed to take Alaska, or Pearl Harbor, then our boys will again be sent to die, ostensibly to recover a principle which we ourselves, in our lust for a harsh rather than a just peace, had perverted into a jungle implement. ❖

Born in 1904 and dying in 1984, Austin J. App was one of the major figures in the early Revisionist movement in America. He was the first to point out the vicious treatment meted out to the Germans by the Allies after World War II, and was the most articulate critic of the Morgenthau Plan to reduce Germany to a pastureland. He received his Ph.D. in English literature from the Catholic University of America and taught at (among other places) St. Thomas College in Pennsylvania.

China Charted the World by 1421?

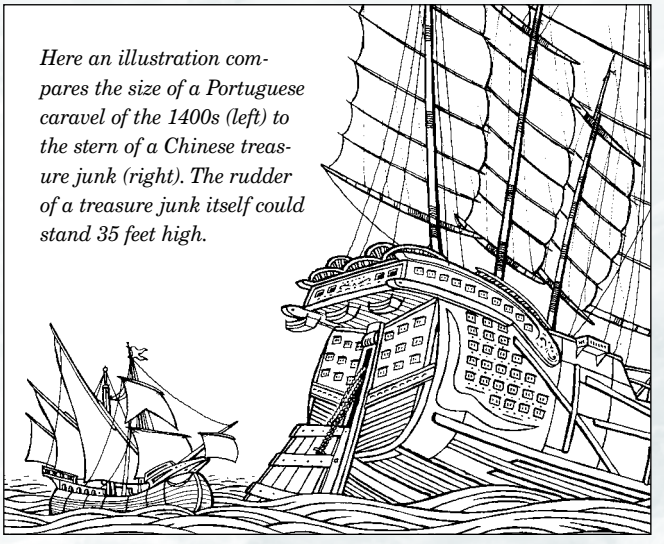
By John Tiffany

The Chinese have discovered America, it would seem, again and again. About 1,500 years ago, China was going through one of its isolationist phases. But a new breed of Chinese Buddhists was rising and felt it was their duty to go out and convert all lands to their way of life. Hui Shen (Hoei-Shin) was one such teacher, and according to legend he sailed across the sea in the 5th century A.D. with several fellow scholars to a land called Fu Sang (TBR, Sept. 1997). And Hui Shen was hailed by the natives as their god Quetzalcoatl. (Hui was not the first Quetzalcoatl, nor would he be the last.) What the Chinese called Fu Sang may well have been what we today call Mexico, say some scholars. Hui returned to China and stated that his people had sailed 20,000 Chinese miles to the east—a distance that would have landed them on the west coast of Mexico. Hui had named the land after a plant the natives used in many ways: They ate its roots and made a kind of wine from its sap. From its thick leaves, they made cloth, rope, roof thatching, and even paper. From the description it sounds as if the *fusang* plant was actually agave, sometimes called century plant, native to Mexico.

Anthropologists have found Chinese (and Japanese) influences and artifacts among native Americans all the way south to Peru. It appears that what Hui was able to do, others probably did as well—even long before his time. Archeologist James R. Moriarty of the University of San Diego, California, has unearthed Chinese stone anchors near Palos Verdes Peninsula and off Point Mendocino. In the latter case, the anchor was encrusted with manganese, which showed that it had been lying on the seabed for 2,000 or 3,000 years (*San Francisco Chronicle,* November 25, 1979). And there is reason to believe the Olmec civilization of Middle America was at least partly inspired by the Shang dynasty Chinese, who must have voyaged across the Pacific Ocean.

According to author Louis Levathes, in his book *When China Ruled the Seas: The Treasure Fleet of the Dragon Throne, 1405-1433*, when Europeans discovered East Africa they arrived with three battered ships each about 80 feet long. When the Chinese discovered it 300 years earlier they brought an armada of 300 ships, some of them more than 400 feet long, and over 28,000 men. That gives one an idea of the power of the Chinese navigational-exploratory effort. Arguably the Chinese empire was trading in the 15th century with places as far distant as Australia and South America, he indicates.

Another related book is hitting the bestseller lists. It is *1421: The Year China Discovered the World*, (British version; the American version is titled *1421: The Year China Discovered America*), by Gavin Menzies, a retired British submarine captain. Basically, Menzies stumbled upon the lost saga of Emperors Zhu Di and Zhu Zanji and their admirals, most notably Zheng He. Other great admirals of the Chinese empire who deserve to be remembered were Hong Bao, Zhou Man, Zhou Wen and Yang Qing. The various fleets that were sent out from China at this time explored intensively nearly the whole of the globe, even Antarctica and the Arctic, with the odd exception of Europe. But then China suddenly went back into another of its recurrent isolationist phases, and nearly all traces of the new learning about the rest of the world were systematically destroyed. A few documents and maps, however, did escape the Chinese book burners, as it turns out.



Here an illustration compares the size of a Portuguese caravel of the 1400s (left) to the stern of a Chinese treasure junk (right). The rudder of a treasure junk itself could stand 35 feet high.

Since the publication of his book, Menzies has gone on to gather a vast amount of additional evidence for his thesis. Among the new evidences are: Chinese maps and star charts that somehow escaped destruction by the Ming dynasty isolationists; Chinese or Asiatic people found in America by the first European explorers; American Indian legends of Chinese visitors; DNA evidence; diseases apparently brought to these shores from China; linguistic evidence; accounts of contemporary historians; large shipwrecks with Chinese characteristics found in New World waters; Chinese porcelain and ceramics, as well as Chinese jade, found in America; stone buildings found in the wake of the Chinese fleet; and customs and games from China found in the New World by European explorers.

For example, Chinese were found throughout the Indian ocean by the first European explorers. Graveyards of these medieval Chinese can still be found today at Malacca, in Indonesia and in the Philippines (Sulu Island). Columbus himself said that people from "Cathay" (an old name for China) had visited Greenland; while in Brazil, Ludovico de Varthema found Chinese-speaking villages at Eten and Monsefu. In Mexico, the expedition of Vasquez de Coronado encountered Chinese people. Gregorio Garcia wrote of Chinese coming to populate Mexico before the European voyages. And the list goes on and on. No doubt, Menzies will soon come out with a sequel that will incorporate some of this mass of new evidence. ❖

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Horthy in His Own Words

By M. Raphael Johnson, Ph.D.

Nicholas Horthy, admiral and regent of Hungary after the Marxist terror of Béla Kun (Kohn), is, as always, the object of great hatred for communists and their various liberal fellow travelers the world over. Nonetheless, the reality is that he was a great leader and the perfect regent for Hungary at that perilous time. His achievements are legendary, however suppressed. The academic establishment and "Hungary experts" in history departments should be ashamed of their deliberate lies.

Admiral Nicholas (Miklós) Horthy de Nagybánya, has been unjustly vilified by the largely pro-Marxist historical establishment after WWII. Like any nationalist leader in Europe, the left attempted to attach the label "fascist" and "Nazi sympathizer" to his person in an attempt to discredit him, and, importantly, nationalism in general. Horthy's political wisdom is evident from this brief book review, but it is largely found in the fact that Horthy took nationalism seriously. He sought an independent Hungary, anti-communist and anti-Stalin, but also independent of the influence of the Third Reich.

Publisher Andrew Simon has done the historically literate world a great service by re-publishing the heretofore relatively unread and unstudied *Memoirs* of that extraordinary Hungarian leader, Admiral Nicholas Horthy, who reigned as regent in Hungary from 1920 to 1944, when he was imprisoned by the Germans. During that period of time, the Hungarian nation met with a period of peace and prosperity in a very unstable Europe. Horthy's *Memoirs* are, among other things, a chronicle of the great admiral's career in fighting global Bolshevism, but, at the same time—remaining a firm royalist and nationalist—refusing to submit to the ideological extremes of his age that nearly destroyed Europe.

As always, the history of the 20th century is a matter of myth, distortions and politically motivated lies. Horthy's rule is treated little different in this regard in the mainstream literature. Called a "Nazi" by journalists and academics who should know better (and who likely do), he was equally reviled by the Nazis, liberals, extreme nationalists and the communists of his day for his moderate approach to nationalist politics.

Horthy came to power unwillingly, as a counterrevolutionary who opposed the violence of the Marxist Soviet regime of Béla Kohn (a.k.a. Kun or Kuhn), which lasted for but a short time in the early '20s. The admiral, named regent of the Hungarian people in the place of King Charles the Hapsburg (as Horthy was nearly named king himself, an honor he wisely refused), led a vulnerable Hungary through the disasters of the post World War I political scene, falling victim to "Great Power" politics at the end of World War II. Hungary, as is well known, among other hapless central and eastern European nations, was handed over by the Americans and British to the tender mercies of Stalin. Conveniently, Horthy was labeled a "Nazi" by the victorious powers after 1945 to effectively end any serious scholarly study into the life of this unquestionably great counterrevolutionary political leader. Such was, and still is, a common tactic. The myths and lies—in this as well as nearly all other areas

of history—still reign—unchallenged. Dr. Simon, through his numerous footnotes to this volume, begins the arduous task of challenging and eliminating these prejudices which have become synonymous with "Hungarian history" in American and British universities.

Of that great and absurd myth, the "white terror," after the overthrow of the communists after their 133 days in power, is debunked nicely. The communists themselves have admitted, according to Istvan Nemeskurty in his 1995 book *Glance of Farewell* (mentioned in footnote 23), that there were 626 documented executions, of which 329 were from formal convictions during the counterrevolution under Horthy. The "massive atrocities" normally referred to the "Horthy regime" simply did not exist, nor have the communists ever uncovered any order from Horthy to commit any. Nonetheless, in modern American academia, any anti-communist movement is automatically guilty of "atrocities" or of employing "death squads." Such jejune rhetoric can only be believed by the likes of our American tenured historical hacks.

The *Memoirs* are a tremendous dose of reality piercing the fog of media- and university-enforced mythology about inter-war Hungary and Horthy's role within it. In a brief review, only a handful of issues that arise in this detailed and multi-faceted set of reminiscences can be dealt with. Only by reading the work in full can the full force of Horthy's views be made clear.

Nicholas Horthy was a complex historical and political figure. In the political context of interwar Europe, Horthy was anti-Bolshevik and anti-communist, but generally rejected the development of fascism in Germany and Italy, as elsewhere. Horthy was a militarist and monarchist, and distrusted the young ideologues that were coming to power in many other places in Europe. He clearly expresses his dislike for the Arrow Cross, a fascist organization formed within the military and led by Ferenc Szalasi, who Horthy believes was part of an insidious German attempt to take over Hungarian politics (218). It is noteworthy, however, that Horthy admits that both Hitler and Mussolini were against the Treaty of Trianon that so crippled the Hungarian nation after the First World War. As a result, both men, specifically the latter, were extremely popular in Hungary during Horthy's early reign.

Horthy had this to say of Hitler, during his first visit to the German Fuehrer in July of 1936:

> **Hitler proved a delightful host. Contrary to his later habits, he asked a great many questions, displaying considerable interest in relations outside the German borders. Suddenly, he asked, "What would you do, your highness, if you had to set Germany's course?"**
>
> **"That question comes as a surprise to me, your excellency," I replied. "But if you really wish to know my views, I should do all I could to achieve a close friendship between Germany and England. . . ."**
>
> **Upon my saying that England, owing to her great experience, was the one power able to maintain order in the world, and with relatively small armed forces, Hitler responded with the question why Germany should not, in my opinion, be in a position to do the same. . . . This theme was pursued no further, but I had an impression that Hitler agreed with my arguments. Even today [1952] I believe that he was sincere in his admiration of the British Commonwealth of Nations. (174-5)**

However, his praise was not without criticism, as Horthy was anxious to preserve the freedom of action for his already truncated nation:

> **The first treaties with Hitler were concluded by the Vatican and Poland. With mounting concern we watched the attempts of the National Socialists to undermine from within the independence of our neighbor Austria, attempts which led to the murder of Chancellor Dolfuss. Our relief was great when the energetic action taken by Mussolini in 1934 foiled the attempt at annexation. We watched with bewilderment as the Western democracies, with surprising weakness and lack of unity, permitted the rearing of Germany and the re-militarization of the Rhineland, while practically driving Germany and Italy into each others arms by opposing with sanctions the Italian East African colonization plans. (164)**

And he had this to say about Hitler's domestic policy:

> **The incredible achievements of the few years since 1933, the industry, discipline and ability displayed by the German people could only be admired. Factory chimneys were smoking, shipbuilding yards were ringing with the sound of multitudinous hammers, and in the fields the farmers were toiling at gathering in the harvest. (198)**

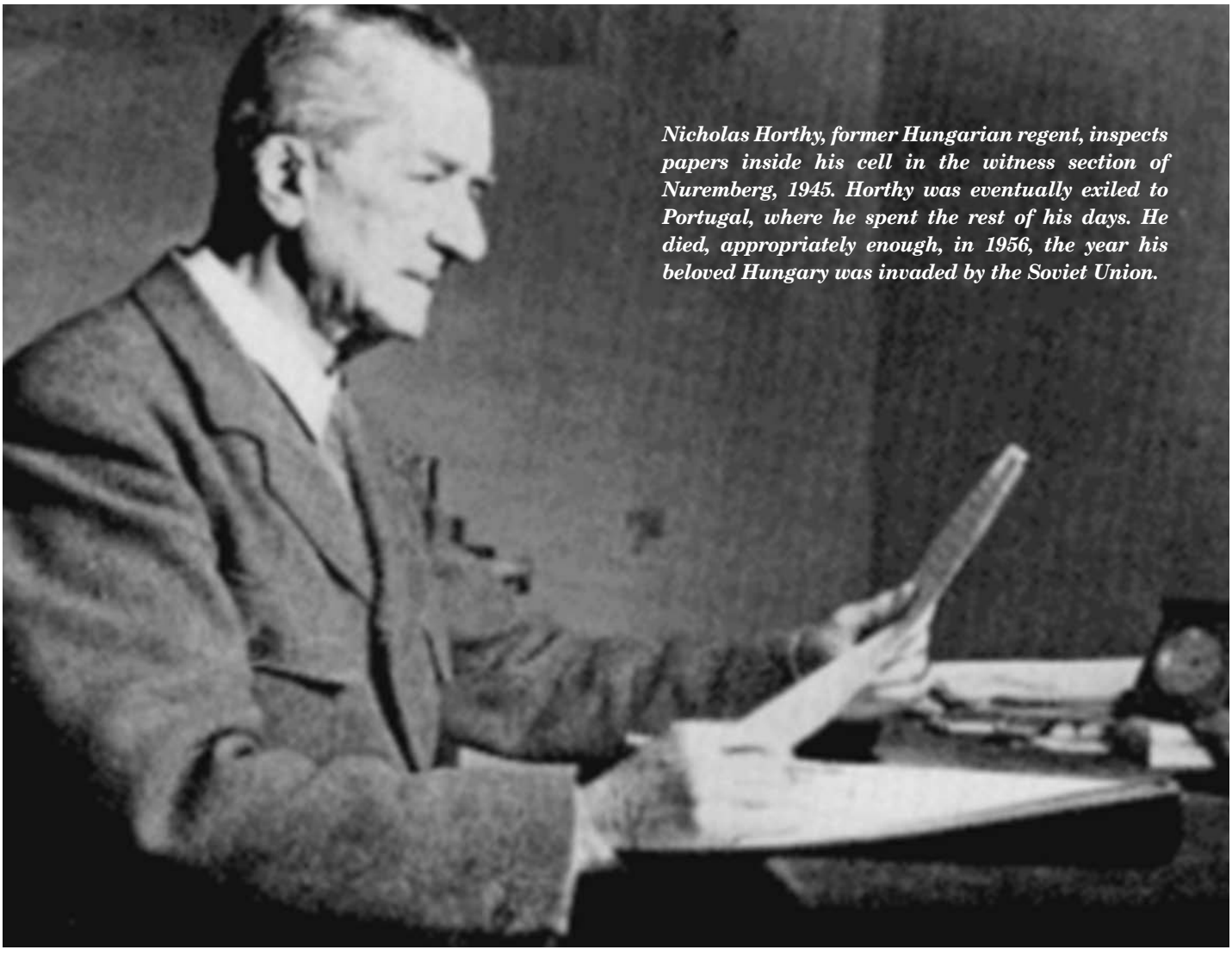
Thus, Horthy's views of Hitler were mixed. At the same time Hitler was considered a sympathetic figure in Hungary (and by Horthy) in that Germany, as well as Hungary, were forced to pay reparations to the Allies, and had suffered an unjust diminution of territory and national dignity, Horthy also rejected Hitler's attempts at creating Lebensraum at the expense of Magyar and Slav alike. He rejected Hitler's reasons for invading Poland (205), and wrote:

> **Apart from this, the friends of Germany in Hungary, among whom I counted myself, even though I refused to relinquish the right to maintain friendly relations with other countries, had to distinguish between "Germany" and the "Third Reich." The pseudo-philosophy of the National Socialists and the methods of Hitler were profoundly repugnant to me. This feeling was enhanced by the infiltration of Nazi ideology into Hungarian politics, leading to the formation of a political party which aimed at the overthrow of our traditional political structure. [A reference to the Arrow Cross.]**
>
> **The Germany of Bismarck and the Germany of Emperor Wilhelm II had never attempted to assail our liberty and our independence. Hitler and his followers never hid their opinion that Hungary constituted part of the German Lebensraum. (206)**

Much later, on page 228, Horthy writes:

> **Save Europe from communism? We might have believed that, we would readily have believed it had Hitler entered Russia as a liberator. But the annexation program decreed in *Mein Kampf* had demonstrated the falsity of that illusion. The first measures taken in Russia left no possibility of doubt concerning Hitler's real intentions.**

Nonetheless, Dr. Simon adds in footnote 9, that Horthy on June 28, 1941, wrote to Hitler saying, "For the great struggle that



Nicholas Horthy, former Hungarian regent, inspects papers inside his cell in the witness section of Nuremberg, 1945. Horthy was eventually exiled to Portugal, where he spent the rest of his days. He died, appropriately enough, in 1956, the year his beloved Hungary was invaded by the Soviet Union.

your excellency started against Bolshevism, this Asian danger, not only Hungary but the whole Europe will forever be indebted to you. I am happy that our weapons, shoulder to shoulder with the glorious and victorious German army, take part in the destruction of the communist den of danger and in the crusade for the defense of our culture." Again proving the complexity of this relationship under the specter of the Soviet danger.

Horthy was interested in defeating the Soviet menace (though far from Asiatic, Marxism is an unfortunate product of western Europe) as he did at home, he was still extremely wary about Hitler's intentions for Hungary had the war been victorious for Germany.

More positively, Horthy's domestic policy is little more than astounding. At the time Horthy was named regent, the political system Horthy adhered to was quite liberal. By 1926, an upper house of the legislature was created, and, within it, the "senior members of the higher nobility that paid a certain minimum land tax" (155) and included "Catholic bishops, the representatives of the three Protestant church communities, the chief rabbi, and the president of the High Court." The legislature consisted of 244 members for the Upper House and 245 for the Lower. Horthy, the regent, was far from a "dictator" as many have claimed, for the constitution maintained that, as Horthy put it, "As regent of the realm, I had . . . the right to object to any bill twice, but a third passing of a bill with a simple majority set aside my objection" (155). His cabinet was responsible to Parliament, though the cabinet was appointed by the regent.

In terms of landholding, under Horthy, 75 percent of all arable land, "according to the 1935 statistics," belonged to small farmers or owners of medium sized properties of "2,000 holds or under." (One Hungarian cadastral hold equals 1.43 acres.) (156) The Land Reform bill of 1920, continuously reformed as the years went past, saw the creation of 412,537 small holdings from larger landed estates.

In education, the Horthy "regime" saw the reduction of illiteracy to 9.6 percent, with the number of primary schools reaching 6,899 from 5,584 between 1918-1938, with the number of teachers increasing from 14,400 to over 20,000. All of this was done as the global economy was in depression and inflation (as well as "reparation payments") continually drained the Hungarian economy.

Horthy's *Memoirs* are extremely important for getting a balanced view of interwar Hungary. As always, a fog of academically enforced mythology and distortions mar recent attempts to come to grips with Horthy's reign, but a look at these recently released and wonderfully annotated remembrances will begin to set the record straight, and such a work strongly deserves to be read and studied for this reason.

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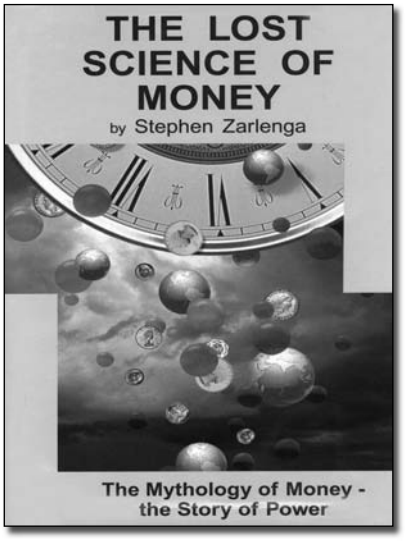

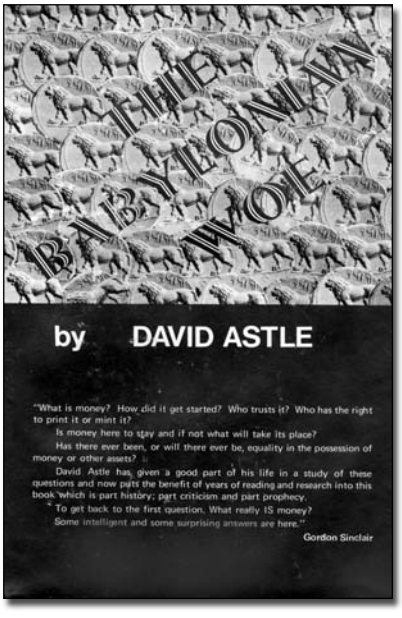
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THREE PRESIDENTS

Wilson, Roosevelt & Eisenhower

By Prof. Dr. Edmund Malnasi

Edmund Malnasi, Hungarian political prisoner and firm anti-communist, was a defender and upholder of the right of ethnic groups to self-determination. As such, he was a vehement detractor of the three presidents briefly treated here, Woodrow Wilson, Franklin Roosevelt and Dwight Eisenhower. The thesis of this essay is that American policy since the beginning of the 20th century has been largely in the hands of the major banking families, who manipulated and controlled these ambitious men and their hapless underlings. This essay makes an excellent introduction to the hidden history of American policymaking in the foreign realm.

Woodrow Wilson and King George V of England speaking, no doubt, about "making the world safe for democracy." Most unfortunately, President Wilson came under the spell of infamous manipulator "Colonel" Edward Mandell House, who was an agent of Bernard Baruch and the international banking cabal. Wilson's foreign policy was dictated by such forces, and the world is still paying for his folly and the folly of other internationalist politicians.

THOMAS WOODROW WILSON was the 28th president of the United States of America. He was born on December 28, 1856, and was the son of a Presbyterian pastor like the 22nd president, Grover Cleveland. Not one of his predecessors had such an ideological and political training as Wilson did, and among his successors only John F. Kennedy had a similar, thorough grounding. Wilson's scientific works are of more abiding value than his political career. He was a professor of the philosophy of law at Princeton from 1890 to 1910. And governor of New Jersey, he was nominated for the presidency by the Democratic Party, defeated Republican William H. Taft and Teddy Roosevet of the Bull Moose Party and became president on March 4, 1913.

By his policy of war of intervention against Mexico, he sowed the seeds of mistrust in the soul of the peoples of Latin America. He could come out of this deadlock only by entering into the war in Europe. The tide of Wilson's policy turned when he appointed Bernard Baruch, a man, 14 years younger than Wilson, to be the strategic leader for supply of material in the Defense Council and, two years later, to the leader of war industry. Baruch held his influence as a "super-president" also in the coming years under the successors of Wilson, i.e. Harding, Coolidge, Hoover, Roosevelt, Truman and Eisenhower. A history of the term of office of the above mentioned seven presidents might be summarized by the title "A History of Baruch and His Age" for, at least from 1918 on, great financial potentates of the world called America "Baruchistania." The greatest swing of power policy in the Baruch age was done by Wilson when he, according to the suggestion of Baruch, on December 23, 1913, created the Federal Reserve System (FRS). The Board of Governors of the FRS (seven persons) subordinated the bank of issue of America to the world potentates of Manhattan. But they were

scarcely secret anymore. The de facto power of the seven governors was greater than that of the Congress.

Wilson was an idealist and a pacifist; he did not want to enter the war. But Baruch drove him into it. When news arrived in Washington that the troops in Petrograd had joined the revolutionaries (March 8, 1917) and Tsar Nicholas II had abdicated (March 15) there was only one way to save Russia being then pressed hard by the German and Austro-Hungarian armies. Under the pretext of avenging German submarine warfare, Germany was attacked in the rear, and war was declared against Germany (April 6) and against Austria-Hungary (December 7). A report of the Defense Intelligence Agency of the Pentagon, 1918, states that, again according to the suggestion of Baruch, millions of dollars were paid to the Stockholm bank account of Leon Trotsky that a communist Russia might be created instead of a tsarist one—the banker Jacob Schiff alone dispensed 12 million, other banks like Kuhn, Loeb & Co. etc gave as well. Also the Soviet minister in Paris Rakovski stated at his arrest in his record of evidence that Lenin had appointed Trotsky to the commander-in-chief of the army because Trotsky's father-in-law had acted as a middleman, for Jacob Schiff, in gaining those millions of dollars which financially established the Soviet Union.

"His wife, a descendant of the Indian princess Pocahontas, and his doctor, C. Grayson, kept secret that Wilson was helpless in consequence of heart-thrombosis and that his left side was paralyzed. He did not recover from his nervous breakdown for 17 months."

Not one point of the right of peoples to self-determination, declared by Wilson, was put into effect in Hungary in his famous "Fourteen Points." My country was shrunk to one third of its former territory without plebiscite. On May 8, 1919 (seven weeks after the Hungarian Soviet Republic was founded) the leaders of the western Allies, at the Paris peace conference, assumed a point of view that Hungary was a dangerous tinderbox of Europe and, therefore, this country must be shrunk to a non-viable territory and divided among the neighboring states. A close cooperator with President Wilson, Robert Lansing, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, admitted in 1920 that the Trianon Peace Treaty had been made behind closed doors, like a business, without having asked the Hungarians. In 1928 Lansing stated again that the Peace of Trianon had made the peoples of Central Europe enemies and had sown the seeds of coming wars.

Also another work of Wilson was unsuccessful, namely the League of Nations. In his speech, given on September 27, 1918, Wilson declared the foundation of that League which was founded on April 29, 1919. But the League of Nations was organized according to the interests of the victorious powers. After a series of failures lasting 27 years, this League was dissolved on April 18, 1946, and replaced by the United Nations Organization which was created with similar congenital defects.

Coming from Paris, Wilson declared in America that if he and his cooperator would not act as good managers with the power instruments with which humanity had invested them, they would become the greatest evil-doers of history. And then, the foreign policy of Wilson was denied by the Senate. His mind could not endure this fiasco. On September 25, 1919, while holding a speech in Pueblo, he suddenly got struck; his voice became whispering and at last silent. Together with his wife he drove off and made signs with his hat to the nearly empty street as if he saw people there.

A week after the above mentioned illness of the president, on October 2, his wife asked him, weeping, to resign. Sobbing, he answered that he could not do so because his political opponents would say he had run away from the problems. His wife, a descendant of the Indian princess Pocahontas, and his doctor, C. Grayson, kept secret that Wilson was helpless in consequence of heart-thrombosis and that his left side was paralyzed. He did not recover from his nervous breakdown for 17 months. New Mexican Senator A. Fall said before the foreign affairs committee that the United States had a skirt-government and that Edith Wilson was not a First Lady but an Acting First Man. Although being paralyzed, Wilson appeared at the installation of his successor W.G. Harding. That was to be the last time that he showed himself to the public. After almost three years of paralytic passivity, he died on February 3, 1924.

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT was the 32nd president of the United States of America; he was born on January 30, 1882. His function of world historical importance is already revealed except for a short period, i.e. the role he played in Yalta. Biographies and descriptions of his age would amount to a large library.

Neville Chamberlain, who had been a practical politician and first Lord of Admiralty David Beatty, paid a visit to Washington in 1936. They stated that the power-organization of Roosevelt was based upon the Jews in the American metropolis. A more direct witness is James Forrestal who was 10 years younger than Roosevelt; Forrestal was raised from the Dillon bank and put into the President's office in summer of 1940 by Baruch (Forrestal was War Secretary from 1944 to 1947). His "Diaries" were published in 1951 posthumously. He states in the introduction that America and the world-Jews had forced England into the war. The government of Roosevelt "had become increasingly aware of the Zionist-communist tie-up and its friends in the governments in which he served." Forrestal characterized this attitude in a letter to a friend (published posthumously in *Life* on October 15, 1951) that the Zionist collaborators of Roosevelt were only too pleased to deliver the Baltic states, half of Poland, Bessarabia and many other territories to "Uncle Joe" Stalin. Forrestal also disapproved making use of the Red Army in the war against Japan; he said that the price for a week's help would be the Bolshevizing of China. But the foreseeing statesman, Forrestal, was warned by Baruch at an official dinner on February 3, 1948, not to be active in this particular matter, i.e. Zionism. But Forrestal answered: Jews were endangering the security of the United States.

The affair had the usual sequel: a campaign was started against Forrestal under the leadership of Walter Winchell and Drew Pearson. It was said that Forrestal had become "insane." Then, he was locked in a room, situated on the 16th floor of the Bethesda Navy Hospital, and kept under observation. The press

President Woodrow Wilson grazed his sheep on the White House lawn. It might be noted that the sheep peacefully grazing here also are symbolic of the American people, whose docility and seemingly limitless ability to live with and support non-constitutional tyranny at home has led some patriots to refer to average Americans as "sheeple."

said that the war secretary was seeking communists "under the bed" and was insane.

After FDR had been elected president, the Carnegie Institute published his genealogy, which was completed by Robert E. Edmondson in his book, entitled *I Testify*. According to this, not only Roosevelt's wife Eleanor and his mother Sara Delano were Jews but also his ancestor Claes Martenszan van Roosevelt who had immigrated in 1646 to America. Knowing these facts, one may understand easier why Roosevelt surrounded himself with men who were similar to him.

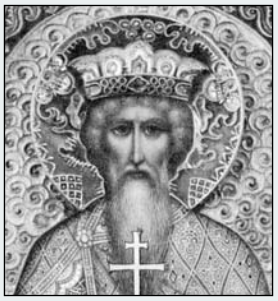
Saul Friedlaender, a Jewish historian, wrote in his book (*Auftakt zum Untergang*, 1939-1941) that Roosevelt had been responsible for World War II. He had also been responsible for having extended the war. Friedlaender said, too, that Berlin had done everything to keep aloof the U.S.A. from war by passing up the hollow provocations of Roosevelt. Also U.S.-chief of staff Wedemeyer stated that Hitler wanted to avoid a war with the U.S.A. at any price. Churchill wrote that relations between England and Germany had been more favorable before the war than at any other time. The English historian A.J.P. Taylor and the American historian David L. Hoggan demonstrated with full particulars that Hitler had not wanted a war but Roosevelt enforced war so that he might annihilate Germany. U.S.-historian Harry Elmer Barnes cited the oath-breaking of Roosevelt: in November 1940, Roosevelt had sworn an oath before his electors saying that their children would never go to war abroad.

Both foreign secretaries of Roosevelt, Cordell Hull and Edward R. Stettinius, were decidedly pro-Soviet. Alger Hiss who had ghost-written the speeches Stettinius used was committed for trial on December 15, 1948, and sentenced two years, later to five years, prison as a spy on behalf of the Soviet Union.

In his declaration in the Congress on January 6, 1941, and in the "Atlantic Charter," August 14, 1941, Roosevelt announced freedom for mankind. But freedom was nowhere realized after the war was over. Roosevelt signed a decree about the common annihilation of the Axis Powers without separate armistice on January 1, 1942. On January 15, 1942, Roosevelt persuaded the Pan-American member-states of the OAS to declare war on Germany. The reports of Admiral Theobald and General Wedemeyer proved that Roosevelt, by his note on November 26, had provoked the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor which occurred on December 7, 1941. Some researchers of the history of World War II like Philippi, Schramm and Jacobson stated that Germany had lost the war because Hitler had failed to establish a coalition against the USSR. Some American historians like Hoggan, Tansill and Barnes stated that Roosevelt had driven Hitler into an invasion of the West in 1940 so that an anti-Soviet coalition might not be created. The United States lost nearly as many men in saving the Soviet Union as Hungary lost in the war against the USSR.

On May 12, 1943, Roosevelt assented in principle to drive out nearly one million Sudeten Germans from their country. On August 24, at the Quebec conference, he accepted the proposal of H.D. White and Morgenthau to make Germany to a state of herdsmen. On the first Cairo conference (November 22-26, 1943), Roosevelt declared the principle of the unconditional surrender of Japan, by this he prolonged the war in the Far East for one and a half years. He also declared the principle of creating an independent state of Korea, and for that reason the Korean War was to break out later.

Regardless of the prestige of a president of the United States, Roosevelt asked Stalin, from summer 1941 on, four times for a meeting, but he was always refused. At last, at the fifth attempt from the president, Stalin granted a meeting under the condition that the place of the meeting was near to the Soviet frontier, i.e. in Teheran. According to the agreement, Roosevelt met Stalin in Teheran between November 28 and December 11, 1943, for the first time. Cordell Hull described that meeting in his memoirs, published in two volumes. In 1948, it came then to light that Stalin, being distrustful, refused food at a dinner in the American embassy and had one of his bodyguards bring food which, as he supposed, could not be poisoned. At the beginning of the conference, Churchill submitted his plan of an invasion of the



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Balkans. But an invasion of the Balkans would have made Stalin's plan of Bolshevizing southeastern Europe impossible. Therefore, Roosevelt refused the project of Churchill. In his answer to the toast by Stalin, Roosevelt drank to the summary execution of 50,000 leading German personalities.

DWIGHT DAVID EISENHOWER was the 34th president of the United States. He was born on October 14, 1890, in Texas as the son of David Jacob and Ida Stover. One may read about his political and military career in several of his books, entitled *Crusade in Europe*, *The White House Years*, *Mandate for Change* and *Waging Peace*. He had with his wife, Mamie Geneva Doud Eisenhower, a son, John Sheldon Doud Eisenhower, who, in 1963, retired as a colonel. The name of Eisenhower became known at the invasion of North Africa (Operation Husky) on November 8, 1942; he was the commander of the invasion. A year later, on December 21, 1943, Roosevelt appointed him to supreme commander of the Allied forces in Europe.

The greatest amphibious operation in the history of material strategy was done on June 6, 1944, in Normandy, under Eisenhower's command, with 4,000 freighters, 400,000 vehicles, 10,000 planes, 4 million metric tons of war materiel and with 2 million soldiers (Operation Overlord). The British commander-in-chief Field Marshal B.L. Montgomery who was three years older than Eisenhower reported in his books (*The Memoirs of F.M. Montgomery*, 1958 and The *Path to Leadership*, 1961) that he had proposed to Eisenhower while they were discussing the planned invasion that they should forge ahead to Berlin and occupy the German capital, i.e. they should close Germany for the Soviet Union and, by doing so, they should shorten the war, at least for one year. But Eisenhower refused Montgomery's plan because it would have interfered with the interests of the USSR.

Captain Harry C. Butcher, a right-hand man of Eisenhower, reported in his book, *My Three Years with Eisenhower*, that Eisenhower held the Bolshevist danger as a propaganda lie of Goebbels. Eisenhower's pro-Soviet behavior was more undeviating from June 1944 on. At this time, Churchill and the British generals Alexander and Wilson wanted to make an invasion at Trieste, i.e. an invasion similar to that at Saloniki in 1917. Starting from this point, they wanted to prevent a Soviet takeover of southeastern Europe. But Roosevelt refused their plan on June 29 at the proposal of Eisenhower and, on August 15, ordered an invasion against the French Riviera (Operation Anvil). This operation was a fully unnecessary military action. Churchill proposed again the project of invading Trieste when he and Roosevelt were in Malta, just a few days before they went to Yalta. But Eisenhower and Marshall persuaded Roosevelt to decide in favor of Stalin. Before the conference in Yalta was opened and also during the conference, Eisenhower persuaded Roosevelt to agree to any concession that Stalin might want and to pay any price Stalin might claim because the Wehrmacht seemed to be powerful in the Ardennes; besides, he thought it was necessary that the Red Army enter the war against Japan.

U.S. Army General George Patton, who had successfully commanded the invasion of Sicily, asked for permission at the beginning of 1945, in Germany, to go forward with his army to the line of the Danube and, by doing so, to prevent the Bolshevization of the Danube peoples by the Soviet army. But Eisenhower refused this project, too. Patton had a black note-

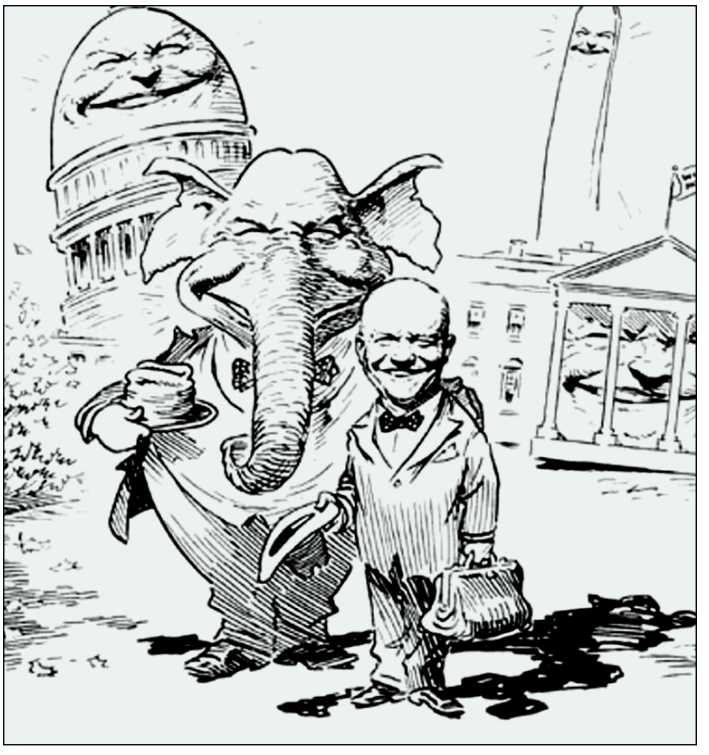
book in which he used to note all important military secrets. He used to say that he would have a thorough turnout in Washington with his notebook when he would come home. But he did not come home. On December 21, 1945, he was run over by a U.S. Army Counter Intelligence Corps (CIC) car. And since he did not die at once, the ambulance-car which transported him was crashed into by a big CIC truck. And those who had run him over twice saw to it that the black notebook disappeared. It is a matter of common knowledge that the supremem commander was in command of the CIC, too.

Eisenhower remained as a supreme commander of the Allied Forces in Europe until November 19, 1945. The flying fortresses had destroyed the cities of European peoples who had fought against Bolshevism. These flying fortresses were called "Liberators." Eisenhower introduced himself in Europe with a few words only, he said, the Allies did not come as liberators but as conquerors. And then he toasted with Marshal Zhukov.

The British navy used to punish sailors by chaining them and dragging them under the ship. That kind of extreme punishment was called "keelhauling" and was usually fatal. By his secret order Nr. 383.7-14.1, "Operation Keelhaul," Supreme Commander Eisenhower ordered that all anti-Bolshevist persons who had fled to territories, occupied by the western allies, should be deported *ad bestias* to territories occupied by the Red army, where they were to be put to death. On the basis of "Operation Keelhaul" there were delivered the Ukrainian general Vlasov who, with some 100,000 Ukrainian soldiers, had defected from the USSR; General Vlasov was hanged in the main square of Moscow. The soldiers were rounded up, together with tsarist ex-officers, in cattle-trucks and deported East to be executed there, but the deporters were in many cases unsuccessful: many hundreds committed suicide in the trucks or they made a hole so that they might throw themselves on the rail. Eisenhower also delivered the Serbian general Draza Mikhailovich to be hanged in Belgrade, he who had fought against the German occupiers and remained a Serbian, anti-communist nationalist and a royalist. Eisenhower also delivered the commander-in-chief of the Croat army, Marshall Kvaternik, to be hanged in Agram. Kvaternik had a Jewish wife and was an anti-Nazi (this writer had spoken with him in the Salzburg prisoners' camp before he had been deported to Agram).

When an Austrian archduke under the cover name Smith served as a captain in the American zone of Austria and Germany, the last leading personalities of the then nominal Hungarian kingdom were to be arrested because of their anti-Bolshevist attitude. Archbishop Rohracher of Salzburg immediately intervened against the delivery of Christian politicians who were confessors. Also two army generals, Patek and Patton, protested to Eisenhower. Eisenhower refused all interventions stiffly and ordered that the carefully proscribed Hungarian anti-Bolshevist leaders be delivered to be murdered.

Prof. Dr. Edmund. Malnasi was a Hungarian historian who was one of the most popular nationalist scholars in Central Europe. Since 1924, 53 scientific works by him were published, and over 100,000 copies have been sold. One of these works was honored by the French Academy of Sciences in 1927, the other by the Italian Academy of Sciences in 1932, the third one by Pope Pius XI in 1933, and the fourth was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964. He was held in a Hungarian Soviet gulag for nearly 20 years.



Cartoonist Joseph Parrish's depiction of Ike during his Republican run for the White House drawn for The Chicago Tribune*, 1955.*

Eisenhower's fellow generals were of the opinion that although he was an untalented military man, he would acquit himself well as a statesman or, at least, as a politician. But during his eight presidential years it came to light that Eisenhower lacked not only high statesmanship, but also tactical abilities which a politician needs. He owed his career in less part to the secret government of CFR (Council on Foreign Relations) of which he was a member and, in greater part, to the trust that Baruch placed in him. Besides, during his term of office, there appeared the new "super-president" on the side of Baruch: Sidney James Weinberg, a New York banker, the most influential supporter of Eisenhower.

British ex-Premier Anthony Eden reported with conservative reserve how Eisenhower had covered his systematic betrayals with his unctuous speeches. Eden said that the American government had had only one thought: how it could worry her allies the most. The Americans were of the opinion that the time had passed when they still had to pay attention to the feelings of their allies.

Undoubtedly, the eight years of Eisenhower's term of office were overburdened with a complex which had come from Roosevelt's term of office. Senator McCarthy (1909-1957), with his committee of investigations, had begun to de-Rooseveltize (like Khrushchev created de-Stalinization) the country. But Eisenhower and his companions, pestiferous for the world, started a victorious counterattack against Senator McCarthy, and the more than suspicious death of the 48-year-old senator in May of 1957 put a sad end to de-Rooseveltization. Although it is a traditional duty of a president of the United States to be present at the funeral of senators, Eisenhower exempted himself from paying the last honors to McCarthy.

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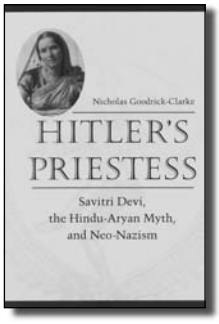
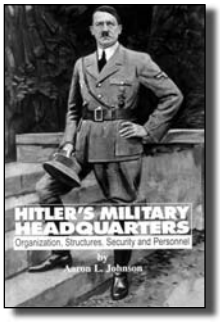
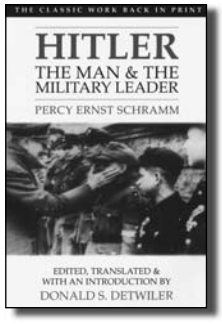
INSIDE THE LIFE & TIMES OF ADOLF HITLER






THE CLASSIC WORK BACK IN PRINT
HITLER
THE MAN & THE MILITARY LEADER
PERCY ERNST SCHRAMM
EDITED, TRANSLATED & WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY
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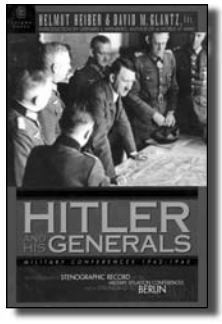

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The Inside Story of the SUEZ CRISIS

By John Summers

The world was astonished at the behavior of Britain and France at the time of the Israeli invasion of Suez in 1956. If they aimed to recover the Suez Canal from Egypt, why did they not simply invade Egypt promptly and seize the canal? And in the end, only Israel gained from this remarkable fiasco. This article reveals the reasons and shows how Israel played France and Britain for fools.

If one were to ask a friend the secret of Jewish power through the ages, he would inevitably answer: money control. The Jew as an international banker is a well-known phenomenon; but there is a lesser-known factor to Jewish power which is of no less significance—the political aspect. At least since the Middle Ages, the Jew has wielded as much direct political influence as he has possessed financial control and the power to manipulate nations by means of economic pressure. Living, as Jews have, in the capital cities of every nation of significance and mingling with the people of every nation—in particular having close contact with the ruling classes, who invariably became financially dependent upon Jewish banking and (only too often) Jewish loans—the Jews could not but become well conversant with the affairs of all nations, states and peoples. And when used effectively, knowledge is power.

Thus in Medieval Europe, no king, prince or statesman knew as much regarding the internal affairs of neighboring states as did the Jew. Only the Catholic Church, whose well-educated higher officials frequently held senior administrative posts under the often-illiterate nobility, could compare with the Jews as an organized and informed international body. But the Jews had one advantage which the Church did not share. This was the power of controlling finance—and while no Jews were indebted to the Catholic Church, many monasteries and Catholic orders were indebted to the Jews, despite their income and endowments. This meant that the Jew had access to the life of the Church. But the Church did not have access to the life of the Jews.

Coming down to the present century, it is already quite widely known that World Wars I and II were primarily fought in the interests of Jewish industrialists and political Zionists. What is not so well known is that in 1956, when the USSR threatened war against Britain and France unless the latter powers desisted from their efforts at Suez, international Zionist intrigue brought the world to the brink of World War III, and if the views of Senator Joseph McCarthy and the American right wing had not been strong at that time in the United States, World War III might well have broken out as a direct result of Zionist machinations to use Great Britain and France as tools of Israel.

There can be no doubt that Zionist ambitions for the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine have already been responsible in this century for the loss of millions of lives. Most readers will know how Britain was persuaded in World War I to announce the Balfour Declaration, a document which promised the establishment of a Jewish national home in Palestine to the Jews in return for their support, in bringing America into the war against the Central Powers. The latter included the Muslim state of Turkey—then paramount ruler of Palestine—which would not permit Jewish immigration into Palestine. Turkey had to be defeated, to free the Jewish "promised land" for the Jews. World War I was fought, Turkey was defeated, and the Jews were permitted to enter into the land of Palestine and settle it in large numbers, displacing the Arabs by gangsterism and terrorism. Thus Jewry benefited from World War I not only through the vast profits made by Jewish industrialists and military contractors but also by acquiring access to Palestine through the destruction of Muslim power, which had kept them out of that country (except as a small and restricted minority) for 12 centuries.

World War II was fought even more blatantly and openly for the Jews. In this case it was not so directly concerned with the establishment and development of a Jewish state, but rather for the protection of Jewish interests in Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland as well as in Germany itself—these three countries being virtually private estates of the Jews prior to the German occupation. It is interesting to note that it was in just these three heavily infiltrated and predominantly Jewish owned states that anti-Semitism was strongest in Europe—and remains so to this day. But World War II made the creation of a separate state of Israel possible and also filled it with Jewish

refugees who would otherwise have never left the comfortable businesses which they had built up in central Europe.

So what happened in 1956? What is the untold story behind the Suez affair? The simple facts are that Israel was worried about the Arab military buildup, particularly in Egypt, and Zionists in all related countries therefore used their influence to sour relations between Britain and Egypt to the point where British and French military forces could be used to destroy the then substantial Egyptian military power. It is significant that Britain and France gained nothing from the Suez venture, and in fact lost a great deal of prestige, while Israel gained her objective completely—the total destruction of the Egyptian air force and the decimation of the Egyptian army. Never since Suez has there been any real threat against Israel from its dispossessed Arab neighbors. The crucial time when the Arab forces might have risen up against and crushed Israel came in 1956, and has now likely passed forever.

Israel's plans regarding the Suez affair go back as far as 1954. The position was then fast becoming clear that while Israel's own army was perhaps more than a match for the large but poorly organized Egyptian army, Nasser's air force was more powerful by far than that of Israel, and would possibly have proved decisive in any combat between Israel and Egypt. Furthermore, Nasser's prestige was at its peak, and an Egyptian attack on Israel would be supported by military action by most of Israel's other Arab neighbors in the Middle East, all of whom resented the existence of Israel in their midst, on land which they claimed was stolen from their co-nationals.

Israel consequently endeavored to weaken Nasser's prestige by humiliating him and when Nasser and Britain reached agreement concerning the future of the Suez Canal in 1954, Israel reacted by attacking the Egyptian forces in Gaza in February 1955. In November that year, Israeli forces also attacked and destroyed Syrian positions on Lake Tiberia, and *The Jerusalem Post* at that time revealed the motives behind these attacks: "We hope that the Israeli raid has convinced many Syrians that the military pact with Egypt has increased the danger to Syria instead of guaranteeing Syrian defense."

The policy of using force to overawe Arab opposition to Israel was not an original or unexpected one, but was the open and avowed aim of David Ben Gurion, leader of the ruling Mapai Party. Even after Ben Gurion retired in 1953, his policies still ruled the day, and Prime Minister Sharett, who seems to have favored a peaceful coexistence with the Arab states, was not allowed to develop his program.

Maurice Ohrbach, a Jewish member of the British House of Commons, has since revealed that he had several meetings with Nasser at that time and that Nasser asked him to act as a mediator to negotiate a peaceful coexistence between the state of Israel and its neighbors while demanding recompense for the millions of Arab refugees who had been turned out of their homes by force by Israeli arms and terrorism. But Ben Gurion was adamant. In fact he is reputed to have said that the function of Israel's foreign minister was to justify the actions of Israel's defense ministry. Thus it is clear that Israel was determined to crush Arab military power, and aimed to dictate to her neighbors with guns rather than to negotiate on terms of military equality.

As we have already indicated, spy-sabotage operations were launched about this time to undermine the settlement which Nasser had reached with Britain over the Suez Canal. Acts of sabotage and arson were carried out against British and American owned establishments in Cairo and Alexandria, and made to appear the work of Egyptian extremists, in the same way as synagogue burnings have on various occasions been planned to justify demands for the suppression of "anti-Semitic" activities. Then came the famous "Lavon affair," uncovered by Egyptian authorities, which was a deliberate plot to sabotage Anglo-Egyptian negotiations for the withdrawal of British troops from the canal area, and to turn American policy against Egypt.

Lavon was the Israeli defense minister, and he naturally claimed, after the plot was uncovered, that it had been entered upon by his ministry without authorization from the Israeli government. He was asked to resign by his superiors. But whichever way one perceives it, one cannot deny that the Israeli defense ministry was behind the plot, even if the Israeli government as a whole was not, as Lavon maintained, aware of the scheme.

At this point Ben Gurion returned to public office, and 11 days later two platoons of Israeli troops crossed the Gaza armistice line and, using rocket weapons (which the Egyptians did not possess), attacked a military camp, killing 38 Egyptian soldiers, doubtless with the aim of impressing the rest of the Egyptian army with the powerful and—to a simple Arab in uniform—virtually miraculous weapons of the Israeli army.

"February 28, 1955, was the turning point. This disaster was the alarm bell," Nasser intoned. As a result, Nasser began to move away from Britain and the West, and the purchase of Soviet arms by the Egyptians followed shortly afterwards. In particular, aware of Egyptian army deficiencies on the ground, Nasser determined to build up his air force to a level which could not be matched by Israel. International observers soon declared that there was a virtual parity of arms between Egypt and Israel, for while the Zionist regime had the better army, Egyptian preponderance in the air would more than out-balance any Jewish superiority on land.

At this stage, the Zionists determined that outside help would be necessary to crush Egyptian power. Their thoughts naturally turned to Britain and France—not only because they could call upon the support of influential Zionist Jews in both these countries to sway the governments into line with Israeli policy, but also because both Britain and France were having their troubles with the Arab powers.

In the case of Britain, the only dispute with any Arab power was with Nasser, over the Suez, and this had been largely reconciled despite Israeli efforts to prevent agreement between the two countries on the issue. Where France was concerned, the situation in Algeria could be exploited to turn France against the Arab countries.

Already France was tied down militarily to defend, among others, the Algerian Jews, descendants of Spanish Jews who had settled in Algeria four centuries ago—after being evicted from Spain by Queen Isabella. These Algerian Jews, most of whom had never set foot on the soil of metropolitan France, had succeeded in obtaining French citizenship, and were eventually to migrate to France after De Gaulle finally gave up the struggle in Algeria.

Of the two countries, Britain and France, France had been for the past hundred years, ever since the defeat of Napoleon, more securely in the hands of the Jews than Britain—although Britain, after World War I, had likewise become virtually a

Daily Mirror
OUR TROOPS IN SUEZ TODAY?
FORWARD WITH THE PEOPLE
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BRITISH AND FRENCH FORCES READY TO TAKE OVER CANAL BAS
Eden says: Three key positions will keep Suez open for shipping
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15 a.m: Air armada takes off
Daily Mail
MORNING SPECIAL
ARMADA STRIKES AFTER NASSER SPURNS ULTIMATUM
Big force of troops sail in landing craft at zero hour
BRITISH MOVING ON SUEZ
Comment
4.30a.m: First wave of Red Devils reported landed
STOPPING A WAR?
'Don't use force in the Middle
IKE APPEALS
ELEVENTH
Canada
Near-Asia
The Evening News
AT A GLANCE—Twelfth Hour And The World Watches
PLANES STREAM OUT
British and French Troop Carriers Take Off From Cyprus, Landing Craft Load
PORT SAID
Children battle as
dapest is torn
again
2.30—AND IN WE GO AT 3 KEY POINTS
War flashes
Air, sea armada pounces
Ike's plea
By GUY EDEN and SKETCH WAR BUREAU
BRITISH and French troops are moving into
Said, Ismailia and Suez this
The British Government
replies to the
Evening Standard
Allied fleets reach Port Said—report
TISH ARMOUR
NG'—RADIO
EGYPT: 'READY
FOR ANYTHING'
Sunrise
DAILY SKETCH
War flashes
4.30 is zero
WE'RE GOING IN
By GUY EDEN and SKETCH WAR BUREAU
BRITISH troops are poised this morning to reoccupy the Suez Canal bases, they left in 1954.
An Anglo-French force of Marines, Commandos and assault troops was lying off Port Said early to-day in a huge fleet of landing craft supported by warships and aircraft carriers.
President Nasser has rejected tonight's Anglo-French 12-hour ultimatum that at 4.30 p.m. yesterday
Air, sea armada
Calls Cabinet
BEN GURION
DAILY HERALD
A1 LIGHT

Above, a collage of headlines from British newspapers shows the media furor over the so-called Suez crisis.

Jewish colony. It was therefore towards France that Israeli political efforts were first directed. In June 1955, discussions were opened between Israel and France, concerning a "preventive" war, aimed at cutting down Egyptian power—with the further aim of ensuring the future "peace" of the Middle East. While Britain and America stood by the Tri-Partite Treaty limiting the supply of arms to the Middle East, France broke the agreement and supplied munitions to Israel.

Nasser's purchase of arms from the USSR alarmed Britain and America, and in November 1955, Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden made a speech at the London Guild-hall, calling for a compromise between Israel and Egypt on the territorial claims of both countries. His speech was well received in Cairo, but Zionists throughout Israel and the western countries protested strongly. In 1956 France openly agreed to supply arms to Israel not only for defensive purposes, but also for use in a "preventive war" against Egypt. All the while political pressure from Zionists in Britain and France was warning against Nasser, whispering that he planned an aggressive war. So events proceeded until Nasser took the fatal step and nationalized the Suez Canal, contrary to all treaties and agreements with Britain, thus fulfilling the Israeli goal of goading England into war. His action here, whoever contrived it, and this is something we do not know, was a heaven-sent blessing for the Zionists.

Israel already had on her books plans for an invasion of the disputed Gaza strip, and it was no difficult matter to change these to a full-scale invasion of Egyptian territory proper. But this Israel could not do alone, for fear (a) of the Egyptian superiority in the air, and (b) the likelihood of attack from the other Arab states on her borders if she were to attack Egypt. What could be more to her liking than to persuade France and Britain to take military action against Egypt (ostensibly for the recovery of the Suez Canal wrongly seized by Nasser) and do her job for her?

Of course, this was not as easy as it seemed. Both Britain and France had sought to preserve world peace, not destroy it, and their statesmen had public opinion in their own countries to contend with, however anxious they might be to appease the Jewish support on which their political offices largely depended. So it was that Israel approached France in September, proposing that Israel would provide the pretext and invade Egypt, so that France and Britain might send in troops officially to sepa-

rate Israel and Egypt and thereby pretend to be preservers of the peace, while actually seizing the Suez Canal and putting Nasser in his "place." France accepted this plan, but Britain was not won over until October 5. The clamor of the patriotic right wing of the British Conservative Party, that Nasser should not be allowed to humiliate Britain, provided an excuse for acceptance of the Israeli proposals. Premier Eden, and Lloyd, the British foreign secretary, flew to Paris on October 16, and Zionist proposals that Israel would first invade Sinai, and Britain would then lead a joint Franco-British force into the canal zone "to separate the combatants" were agreed to. A formal treaty was signed, linking Britain and France to Israel's plans, at Sevres outside Paris on October 24.

While France had less excuse for entering a war against Egypt and needed to be able to pretend she was a "peacemaker," Britain had the excellent and valid reason, the breaching of Egyptian treaties concerning the Suez Canal. It was absurd, therefore, that Eden permitted himself to be drawn into the tortuous, scheming paths of Zionist "diplomacy," and to become involved in what was little more than a transparent excuse for the invasion of Egypt. If Britain had openly declared that she was invading Egypt because of the seizure of the Suez, there could have been much argument in support of her actions. But to do so on the grounds of "keeping the peace" between Israel and Egypt was absurd in the light of current political tensions and only besmeared the name of Britain with the Zionist tar brush. No doubt it showed to enlightened observers the world over how deeply Britain was enslaved to her own ruling Jewish population. Only the patriots in Britain, who all supported action against Egypt, failed to see who was really pulling the strings. Yet subsequent events must surely have proved how Britain and France were used as mere cat's paws for Israel.

When "D" Day arrived, and Israel invaded Egypt, British and French policy mystified and amazed the "super-patriots" in those countries and eventually brought about the downfall, in effect, of the British prime minister, Sir Anthony Eden. Since Britain and France were pretending that they merely wished to separate the combatants, and were not themselves "invading" Egypt, they could not send their own invasion force into the Suez zone until the Israelis had at least approached the canal, and Israeli troops could not advance until Egyptian air supremacy was destroyed. Thus the Zionists persuaded Britain to attack and destroy the Egyptian, Soviet-equipped air force on the excuse that by so doing she was "limiting" the conflict. Nothing could be more blatant and absurd than this pretext. Britain and France were revealed as Zionist liars in the eyes of the world, with troops sitting back idly in Cyprus, while the British air force made a thoroughly good job of annihilating her Egyptian counterpart and destroying Egyptian air bases. No military ground action against Egypt had been possible while the Egyptian air force was so powerful. Now Israel's air force could be used entirely in ground support tactics against the Egyptian army, with Britain having destroyed the Egyptian air force. Also, with Britain and France attacking Egypt, no other Arab country would come to Egypt's defense against Israel.

This position was highly damaging to what was left of British and French prestige. British patriots, who dearly desired to see Egypt defeated and the Suez Canal handed back to Britain, were mortified by the inexplicable inaction of their own ground forces, while world opinion was steadily alienated by daily reports of British air strikes against Egyptian airfields which could not be explained away as a "police action" and were clearly aimed at supporting the Zionist forces. The result was that world opinion turned against Britain and France, which would never have happened if they had struck directly at the canal themselves—something they had bound themselves not to do until Israeli troops neared the canal, which in turn Israeli troops could not do until Britain had destroyed the Egyptian air force. The cunning of the Zionist plan suited Israel well but made Britain and France look ridiculous and lost them sympathy in almost every country of the world.

At this stage, the USSR, having had time to think while Britain kept her troops back in Cyprus, threatened Britain and France with atomic attack unless they desisted. America too, strongly Zionist though she was, even then opposed Britain and France. The result was that Britain and France, after enormous military expenditure and after incurring world-wide ill-will, were forced to pull back—without the Suez Canal, which they could have seized at any time.

If America had not opposed the plan, a few days would have seen Britain and France once again in control of the Suez. But America did not support the plan. One questions whether America would have turned against the Zionist plot, if Zionists in this country had made a determined effort to prevent her from doing so. After all, the Zionists had involved America in two world wars. Why their sudden inactivity?

The Zionist plot intended to use Britain and France as a golem to pull the nuts out of the fire for Israel. Zionists did not wish to strengthen British "Colonialism." The Zionists only wanted (a) the destruction of Egyptian air power, while Israel's army took care of Egyptian land power (thus establishing a tradition of prestige and military valor, so important to a new army), and (b) the containment of the other Arab powers while Israel did this.

By the time the USSR threatened war, the Zionists had already conveniently achieved their two ends, and Zionists in America therefore remained quiet and allowed America to join the USSR in instructing Britain and France to withdraw from the war. Here was a grand Zionist double-cross indeed. Zionists have ever shown themselves anxious to destroy colonialism and all western influence in Africa and Asia. Having achieved their own ends, Zionists turned away from Britain to ensure that Britain would not regain the Suez Canal, and Jewish socialists in Britain seized upon the Suez fiasco to discredit the conservative "patriots" in Parliament who had supported the action against Egypt. The Zionists used Britain as a cat's-paw, betrayed Britain after achieving their own ends and then attacked Britain for her "imperialism." ❖

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John Summers was a writer for The New Patriot. *This article first appeared there in 1966.*

Leon Blum: Collector of 'Fascisms'

By Gen. Leon Degrelle

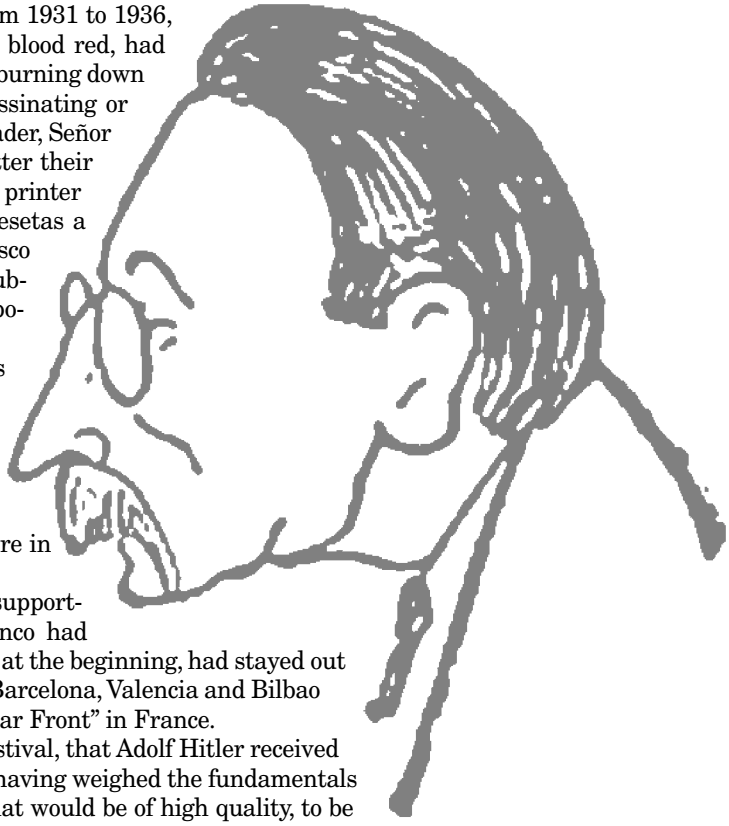
Under its Marxist and Jewish prime minister in the 1930s, Leon Blum, France was a major trafficking point for Soviet weapons heading for Spain during the civil war there. Blum had taken Soviet ships and armaments and placed them under the French flag, and forbade his customs inspectors to even look at the contents. Because of this, General Francisco Franco went to Hitler for assistance. In this article, Chapter 33 of his memoirs, General Leon Degrelle provides great detail, from rare first-hand documents, about the French role in the attempt to Bolshevize Spain. This is truly a unique Revisionist piece from the pen of one of the greatest personalities of World War II.

The Spanish *Frente Popular* had flopped economically and socially just as badly as the *Front Populaire* of France, and sooner. From 1931 to 1936, the Spanish Republic, pink at the beginning but later blood red, had shown itself to be extremely competent when it came to burning down churches (32 in a single night in Malaga) and to assassinating or having assassinated hundreds of its opponents (notably the rightist leader, Señor Calvo Sotelo). But the workers had waited in vain for Marxism to better their lot. During five years of democracy they had marked time in misery. A printer like Carillo, the future leader of the Communist Party, earned two pesetas a day, not a centimo more, on the eve of the day when General Francisco Franco, tired of so much disorder, launched an assault against the "republican" regime, which was as talkative as a cockatoo but bloody and impotent.

From July 18, 1936, a fierce combat raged. Every Spaniard was forced into one group or the other according to the geographical division of the civil war. Brothers fought against brothers, idealists against idealists, because Spain has a noble soul and thus idealists abounded in both camps. It had taken only a year for the war of the *Frente Popular* to be transformed into a war of the USSR. As early as 1937 the tanks, planes, and the political commissars from Moscow were in control of the terrain in the republican zone.

It is false to say that Adolf Hitler from the very beginning had supported Franco. It is true that in the first month, in North Africa, Franco had received the support of 10 of Mussolini's cargo planes. But Adolf Hitler, at the beginning, had stayed out of it. Hitler was not asked for help by Franco until after the arrival in Barcelona, Valencia and Bilbao of massive shipments of arms from the USSR and from Blum's "Popular Front" in France.

It was at Bayreuth, where he was attending the great Wagner festival, that Adolf Hitler received the first emissaries of the Spanish *Caudillo*. And it was not until after having weighed the fundamentals of the problem for several hours that he decided to grant assistance that would be of high quality, to be sure, but that always remain limited (amounting to one percent of the forces Franco had at his disposal). The recital of the atrocities committed by the Spanish Marxists (e.g. 8,600



Leon Blum portrayed in a period cartoon.

priests and nuns massacred, tens of thousands of suspects shot without a trial, tortures worthy of Turkish janissaries), and the danger, too, of seeing a formidable military extension of the USSR installed in the southwest of Europe that would supplement the anti-Adolf Hitler bloc of the "Popular Front" of France, convinced Adolf Hitler to send to Franco's Spain, a few weeks after the beginning of hostilities, a contingent of planes and tanks with their crews—a few thousand men in all. He did it calmly, as much to give training to his new forces in a real war terrain as to support an anti-communist regime that in his view was too clerical and too conservative.

In any case, Adolf Hitler's participation was never anything but a drop in the bucket alongside the red sea of reinforcements provided by the Soviets, by the French Marxists, and by the thousands of ruthless communist combatants of the "International Brigades." It was to them that the *Frente Popular* owed having been able to survive for such a long time. From November of 1936 on, it was this voluntary support from abroad which beyond any doubt had saved communist Madrid. And then other, and at times very unexpected, aid and comfort had been given the *Frente Popular*. Thus we had been afforded the spectacle of Cardinal Verdier, the Archbishop of Paris, supporting the Red Republic like any Pantin or Saint-Denis bruiser.

"To be sure," the unctuous prelate had declared, "a republican victory will deprive the Church of Spain of a few of its ancient privileges, but it will assure it a more stable position."

It was to Stalin's immediate interest that the Spanish war be prolonged, that it provide the bridge to the decisive showdown between communism and Hitlerism. For Stalin, the carnage in Spain was his own personal fight. It was for him that half a million poor devils of the Spanish left would perish. He kept the head of the *Frente Popular* above water for three years because his strategy demanded it. But not without filling his pockets liberally on the way, having Madrid entrust him with all the gold of the Bank of Spain and the jewels stolen from the private safe-deposit boxes, not a milligram of which would ever reappear. Countries were only pawns on his chessboard. He used them, one after another, or one against another, according to his needs.

He made no effort to conceal his cruel eyes with their glint of yellow. In the course of a luncheon in Paris, on September 8, 1936, one of his delegates had gone so far as to say sardonically to the most important Jew in France: "See here, dear M. Rothschild, we hate Germany so much that we are capable of one day allying ourselves with her to force the French and the British—who will otherwise be tempted to yield forever—to wage war against her and destroy her for us."

It was true. It was for him and for him alone that the Europeans would later wipe each other out, from 1939-1945. The USSR was the great supplier to the Spanish republic of the arms and materiel that permitted the prolongation for three bloody years of horrible carnage from which Spain, whatever the result of the civil war, could only emerge bled dry. This conflict was exactly what Stalin wanted and would last until a few months before World War II, at the end of which—with both sides exhausted—the way would be open for the communists to rule half of Europe.

This prospect of a generalized war did not in the least frighten the "Marxist and Jew" Léon Blum, who would have sacrificed France and all of Europe for the sake of his racial hatred. One Jew setting foot in Berlin again was of much more concern to him than the lives of 10,000 peasants from Beauce or Narbonne who, when all was said and done, were only Frenchmen. Directly or indirectly Blum provided very important amounts of materiel to the *Frente Popular*, and especially aircraft that France herself moreover dangerously lacked. Later, when it became imprudent to affront the International Control Commission, he would make it possible for an enormous Soviet military traffic destined for communist-republican Spain to be carried on with a fleet that though entirely Soviet was sailing under French camouflage. Secret unloading docks were reserved for these ships in the vicinity of Bordeaux, and from there hundreds of trucks loaded with Soviet materiel left for Spain without any kind of inspection. Irrefutable revelations of this have been published by the son of the top French communist leader, Maurice Thorez.

General Gamelin himself has admitted the extensiveness of this collaboration of the Soviets, the *Front Populaire* and the *Frente Popular*: "It is certain that a great deal of materiel from various places and above all from Russia was shipped across France. Despite the existence of an International Supervisory Commission, it may be supposed that the civil authorities kept their eyes closed, no doubt in accordance with secret orders."

That collaboration had gone well beyond the mere delivery of arms to the *Frente Popular*. Under the pretext of preventing the Germans from establishing themselves in Spain—which never entered Adolf Hitler's mind—as well as the Italians — who despite Franco's victory took care not to keep a single square meter of Iberian territory—quite specific plans for military intervention were drawn up by the *Front Populaire*. These plans even envisioned landings in the Baleares and in Morocco, as has been established by an official and secret record of the meeting of the Permanent Committee of National Defense held on March 16, 1938, under the chairmanship of Blum. General Gamelin himself published the text of these minutes in his memoirs entitled *Servir*.

Here is the gist of them: Léon Blum, president of the council, says: "What would it take for us to intervene in Spain? How could we back up an ultimatum to General Franco to this effect: 'If within 24 hours you have not renounced the support of foreign forces, France will consider herself free to act and will reserve the right to take whatever measures of intervention she judges necessary'?"

General Gamelin, national defense chief of staff, replied: "If we wanted to play that game, we should need a million men. We have not anticipated a separate mobilization for the southwest."

Paul Boncour, minister of foreign affairs: "What would be the effect on Spain of an operation against Spanish Morocco? Would it be enough to rescue the government faction?"

General Gamelin, again: "Such an operation would have a great effect on morale; it would put important centers in our hands."

Thus, in order to support Spain's communists, Soviet agents, a French general—Blum's military right hand—was ready to go to war against Morocco.

Gamelin even added: "It [the operation] would require a partial mobilization of Algeria." Morocco was not enough. Gamelin and Blum were ready to mobilize the Algerians.

The *Front Populaire* had in mind an operation to aid the *Frente Popular* on its Mediterranean seaboard. Paul Boncour,

French Minister of Foreign Affairs, said, "What would we have to consider in an operation against the Balearics?" Vice Admiral Darlan, navy chief of staff, replied, "That would be a large-scale operation requiring land forces equivalent to a division."

Léon Blum, president of the Council, in addition: "Would it be possible to intensify the aid provided to Spain without military intervention?" General Gamelin replied, "That would involve disarming French forces and for a very chancy result, since the [Spanish] government forces are quite incapable of managing."

If Léon Blum's *Front Populaire* did not disembark in Morocco or the Baleares, it was not because they were not burning to join forces with the army of the *Frente Popular*; it was because in the view of the specialists of the French general staff, the Spanish republican forces were "incapable of managing."

Daladier, minister of war, asks: "What would be Germany's reaction and Italy's in the event that we should intervene in Spain?" And Léon Blum, president of the council: "Would they consider it a *casus belli*?"

Léger, secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs: "Beyond the slightest doubt."

Daladier: "Such an intervention, not motivated by any new developments, would put us at the risk of being all alone against Germany and Italy with only so-so support from a distant and weakened Russia, and without any assurance at all of Great Britain's assistance."

These warriors were not lacking in courage. It was only their means they had doubts about.

At the end of the discussion, Gamelin delivered an official note (No. 11-D.N.), which he attached to the minutes, on the subject of the consequences "of grave importance" that might be presented by the reaction of the Germans and Italians to French operations in Morocco or the Baleares.

The principal points are as follows:

1. Consequences at sea:
The naval bases available to the enemy navies would have to be reckoned with.
2. Consequences in the air:
Air forces based on Spanish territory would be able to undertake missions in great force and at long range.
3. Consequences on land:
The possibility for our enemies of threatening the Pyrenean frontier and the concomitant need to tie up defense forces there.

It is quite clear: Gamelin and Blum did not reject any of the pro-republican landings in North Africa and Mallorca, but just as the mere entry of three German battalions into the Rhineland in 1936 had terrified the general staff, both of them were seized with panic facing the risks that might be presented by operations in the African or European territories of Franco's Spain. The last lines of Gamelin's conclusions are especially eloquent: "It might prove insufficient merely to engage in the tactic of reprisals which would immobilize considerable manpower. Under those conditions we might eventually be led into seeking the destruction of bases by direct intervention, by means of combined operations at various points on the peninsula."

The words are there: "destruction of bases"; "direct intervention"; "combined operations." All of the quotations reproduced above are extracts from the text of the report, dated March 16, of the meeting on the preceding day, March 15, 1938, of the Permanent Committee on National Defense, and of the attached note, both signed by Gamelin himself, and both reproduced *in extenso* in Gamelin's book: *Servir*, Vol. II, 322 to 331.

A father carries his sleepy daughter on his shoulders in celebration of the victory of socialist Léon Blum. Frenchmen would do little more smiling as the communist-loving Blum ran the country into an economic, political, social and moral morass.

But how could this *Front Populaire*, that out of Marxist hatred for Franco threatened Morocco, the Baleares and even the Peninsula with "landings" and "combined operations:" how could it have pursued such an aggressive policy at the risk of being militarily involved "from the Rio de Oro to the shores of the Levant"? . . . It was not even in a position in 1936 to conduct a defensive policy. One would see it only too well in May of 1940. Using deception or provocation as a matter of policy may to some extent be justified *a posteriori* if the end results obtained are positive.

The end results of the *Frente Popular* could not help but be extremely negative. These machinations against Franco in Spain would have no more success than the intrigues against Mussolini. They would serve only to push the Duce and the *Caudillo* closer to the Third Reich. It was Blum himself who would bring about the anti-Marxist unification of the German and Italian authoritarian regimes. It was he who would boot Mussolini into Hitler's arms.

The political, social and financial disintegration that Blum had inflicted on France beginning with the month of May of 1936 had had catastrophic repercussions on the army. The production of the war materiel factories had substantially declined. The franc, which ought to have made possible the purchase abroad of wanted materiel, had crashed. Thousands of young officers were demoralized. Their leaders became the target of ever more arrogant antimilitarist intrigues. Gamelin has personally recounted, a bit appalled, an experience he had once while driving the pres-

ident of the Polish state, who was visiting France at that time. "When General Smigly-Rydz and I left Paris by car to go to the East, we were every so often greeted by groups of men shaking their fists at us. I wasn't at all easy about it."

Blum was firmly determined to sabotage the negotiations at Geneva. Hatred of Adolf Hitler and Fascism came before everything else. From the first days of his victory at the polls, Blum had secretly indicated to the head of the French army that if the government determined to play the game—or the comedy—of the Geneva proceedings, it would be only a maneuver. "In reality," as Gamelin almost ingenuously avowed, "there was sly method in that last point of view as there had been on the part of our diplomacy.

"On the one hand," Gamelin continues, "it was imperative that the attitude taken not slow down our armament efforts. On the other hand, in putting forward the categorical stipulation of an effective international inspection, not only for disarmament but even for the limitation of armaments, that France was certain Nazi Germany would reject, there was no risk of winding up with a solution."

"Of course." It is perfectly clear: you make a proposal in order not to come to a conclusion. "Our proposal," Gamelin wrote in conclusion, "was at once sincere [sic] and adroit, provided that public opinion did not take at face value what was just the game of politics."

Would the Blums and Gamelins be able to make out a valid case for thus deceiving the French people in the event of a change of attitude on the part of the Third Reich? . . . Whatever else may be said of the Germans of 1936, they were conciliatory vis-à-vis France to the point of naïveté. Despite the rebuff Minister Schacht had received from Blum, the "socialist and Jew," at the time of his visit to Paris, the German minister of war, General Rundstedt, had stepped into the breach, and, in an attempt to calm the itch for warmongering that animated the *Front Populaire*, had sent the least Nazi of Germany's military men to see Gamelin: General Beck, the same man who would be executed in July 1944 for having fomented the final attempt to assassinate Adolf Hitler. Beck did everything possible to reason with Gamelin.

Léon Blum, leader of the Marxist "Popular Front" of France in the 1930s, was a vehement enemy of nationalism, at least for gentiles. He was the major conduit for war materiel being sent from his friends in the KGB to the "republican" (actually, Marxist) forces in Spain fighting the forces of Spanish tradition under General Francisco Franco. Blum, as true history has shown, was a liar and a fraud.

"I am certain," he told him, "that I speak for the present leadership of the Reichswehr in assuring you that we have no desire for war against you. You are convinced that you would be the victor. We think that we should be. That's the way it is with good military men. But the final outcome would in any event bring about the ruin of Europe and the end of our common civilization. Only Bolshevism would profit from it."

Germany's military attaché in Paris, General Kühlenthal, would be no less insistent to Gamelin. "Germany and the Fuehrer do not want war with France. Between ourselves, it is finished. There is no hatred any longer." He, too, had added, in virtual dismay at the thought of a new conflagration, "When Germany and France are down and out, Russia, having bided her time, will then step in."

The historical proofs of the admission by Blum and Gamelin of their "political game" are still in existence. They may be found, clear as crystal, in another official report of another meeting held by the Permanent National Defense Committee with Blum, the president of the council, on Saturday, May 19, 1937. It has been drafted under order number 418, DN3. Here are the most significant statements:

Edouard Daladier, minister of national defense: "Everyone is in agreement that French armaments are not to be reduced so long as the programs approved have not been carried out completely."

Delbos, minister of foreign affairs: "The British government fears that our present position in support of rearmament may come to hinder rearmament if it were brought to believe that disarmament was near."

Blum, president of the council: "It is in our interest to push this business (of fake disarmament) as much as possible without however putting it into effect."

Marshal Pétain: "If limitation were proposed to Germany today, she would accept it immediately because of the immense advantage it would give her."

Edouard Daladier, minister of national defense and of war: "Germany has reached a level of force that she will find hard to exceed. We can catch up to her and surpass her, just as we have already done in certain points."

Marshal Pétain: "The question of limitations should not be broached until England and we ourselves have reached our maximum."

Léon Blum: "That is a condition *sine qua non*."

The discussion in a nutshell: They would rearm to the limit under the "clever" and above all remarkably hypocritical guise of an official quest for disarmament, knowing in advance

Members of the Front Populaire (French Popular Front) carrying a huge portrait of socialist leader Léon Blum during a protest march in the Place de la Republique, Paris. When the Nazis took over, they had Blum thrown in jail for his communist activities.

—because they were firmly determined to make it so—"that it can not result in any concrete solutions."

The *Front Populaire*, however, would never get beyond all-talk stage, not in 1936 nor afterward. The strikes, the occupying of factories, the drop in the hours worked, and the low production in military enterprises would nullify the bellicose plans expressed so cynically in the course of these secret meetings.

Gamelin, hard pressed by the Left, indecisive, a civil servant without character, had meanwhile fallen completely into discredit. Professor Pierre Renouvin wrote: "Gamelin disperses and dilutes. He feels comfortable with the vague and the uncertain." His closest colleagues judged him with a cruelty that is rather surprising in high military circles, where a gilded cage had always been venerated like an ostensorium.

The future General Bauffre, serving on the army general staff just two steps away from the office of Gamelin, would say of the latter and of his aides: "The essential preoccupation of our commanders was the appearance of the paperwork. . . . The whole had just one force, that of inertia." Captain Zeller, who would become famous in the Resistance and become the Governor of Paris, minced matters even less: "Do you know General Gamelin? . . . Well, he's a nincompoop." On the other side, Adolf Hitler's side, colonels were 40 years old. In France they were 60. Generals were 10 years older.

General Pétain was born 14 years, and General Weygand three years, before the war of 1870. But Marshal Goering, who put together the dreaded Luftwaffe, was just 49 years old when Blum came to power. How was France ever going to measure up if it came to war? Bragging and provocations would no longer suffice on D-Day.

For Blum, this worry was only relative. The security he counted on above everything else would surely come from Moscow. The Franco-Soviet pact would get him out of it. In the event of a brawl with Adolf Hitler, the enormous communist masses of the East would descend on Berlin. The Czech allies would do the rest. It was sooner said than done. What, really, did these enormous armies of the USSR consist of? And how, in case of need, would they intervene?

Those were the true questions that someone responsible for the future of France ought to have been asking from 1936 on. Blum, absorbed in his Marxist, Semitic hatred, had taken care not to raise them. Events were going to demand they be answered in full. ❖

General Leon Degrelle was an individual of exceptional intellect and physical courage, dedicated to western culture. He fought not only for his country but for the survival of Christian Europe, preventing the continent from being inundated by Stalin's savage hordes. What Degrelle has to say, as an eyewitness to some of the key events in the history of the 20th century, is vastly important within the historical and factual context of his time and has great relevance to the continuing struggle today for the survival of civilization as we know it.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Objects to 'Watergate Whitewash'

This is in regard to your March/April 2003 issue and the article "Watergate Revisited."

I think the article mostly reinforces previous misconceptions, such as the notion that the Watergate burglary was an attempt to bug Democratic Chairman Larry O'Brien's office. That was easily refuted by a TV special (I believe on ABC) which was aired many years after the events took place. The two relevant questions are 1) was the transmitter a line-of-sight type? And 2) could it have functioned as intended if it were planted in Larry O'Brien's office? The TV documentary maintained that it was a line-of-sight type and that it could not have transmitted from Larry O'Brien's office to the Howard Johnson Hotel.

The TV documentary suggested that a secretary, not O'Brien, was the target. One of the Watergate burglars possessed a key to the secretary's desk. The motive was not to discover the plots of the Democrats, but rather to obtain evidence linking important Democratic visitors with prostitutes. If so, there was certainly sufficient motive for both parties to whitewash the real intent of the burglary.

Your article made it seem like Nixon was a uniquely bad president. Although Nixon was quite bad for the country, I think Iran-Contra was worse than Watergate because it was a constitutional crisis involving the separation of powers. As far as subsequent presidents are concerned, you could probably pick from a dozen Clinton scandals which were worse than anything Nixon ever did, and Dubya's police state is off the scale.

NAME WITHHELD
Detroit, Michigan

More on Nationalist Leaders of the Past

The March/April copy of TBR just arrived. Excellent. The Metaxas article was interesting, and I think you need to do more from the great rightist/fascist leaders of the past about which many of our people know nothing.

BOB JONES
Washington D.C.

More Metaxas

I thoroughly enjoyed the profile on General Ioannis Metaxas. He is virtually unknown outside of Greece. He was without question the outstanding Greek statesman and politician of the 20th century.

One important thing requires clarification. TBR stated that during the Greek-Italian conflict, King George II permitted Italian troops to enter Greece. King George was a genuine Greek patriot and such action on his part is inconceivable. What did occur was that after the sudden death of General Metaxas in January 1941, King George allowed British troops and air units to land in Greece, something Metaxas was unwilling to do for fear of German retaliation.

To this day, rumors persist that Metaxas was poisoned by his private physician, who also happened to be his son-in-law. He may have worked for British intelligence. The fact that General Metaxas refused to sanction the stationing of British troops on Greek territory rankled Winston Churchill who no doubt desired a land front in Europe against the Germans, thinking perhaps the rugged mountains of Greece might stop German armor and later serve as a convenient bridgehead where the British could establish an active front. Another typical Churchillian fantasy. At any event, the German tanks and air corps easily pushed aside the ill-trained and demoralized British troops, creating another mini-Dunkirk.

WILLIAM MARATOS
Green Valley, Arizona

Too Much . . . Not Too Much

I have been receiving THE BARNES REVIEW for about two years. I continue to be amazed over the many myths I have been taught as fact since my school days only to learn it was a lot of bunk! I am responding to the letter from

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 79)

A letter written by Czech scholar K.A. Skala in the Jan./Feb. issue of TBR generated a response from a reader. Here is Skala's response to that letter, found in the May/June 2003 issue of TBR. Although it is not TBR's policy to allow letter writers to "attack" one another, these two fine men, and other letter writers (see item on page 79), have spurred a robust historical debate and are presenting their arguments in a professional and respectful manner. And that's what the First Amendment and TBR are all about.

A Rebuttal

This letter is a rebuttal to a letter by one of your readers. The subhead read "German colonization," and was to be found in the Letters section, May/June 2003). Your esteemed letter writer, Wulf Schuldes, has got history all tangled up. Here are a few points of clarification:

1. "Bohemia and Moravia were populated by the German Markomannen and Quaden tribes." True, but they were not the first identifiable ethnic group there. That honor goes to the Celts, specifically the Boii who gave the country its name (Bohemia comes from Boiohemum, Latin for the Land of the Boii). If who once lived there should determine who owns the country, virtually every nation today would have to move.

2. "They were attacked by the Romans." The Romans never occupied these lands. Their northernmost outposts were roughly where the southern borders of the Czech Republic are today.

3. "The Avars herded their slaves, the Czechs, into the open areas."

Virtually every European group was forced to move because of the Avars but there is no historical record of the Czechs being their "slaves."

4. "The German Emperor Charles I defeated the Avars." The reader has Karl I mixed up with Charlemagne who lived about five centuries earlier. Karl I did not "allow them" to settle in Bohemia "after promises of good behavior"; they had been living there for centuries when Karl I was born.

5. The Czechs called their royal dynasty "Premyslovci," not Premisliden. They were indigenous, not Vikings. Here your reader has confused the Czechs with the Russians.

6. "Their names were Czechified: Domberta became Dombrowska." Never heard of such a person. Besides, Dombrowska is a Polish, not a Czech name.

7. "Prague at the time (of Karl I) was completely German." Never in its history was Prague "completely German." There was a German minority there, particularly among the merchants and the artisans but this wasn't even a majority. The surroundings were virtually completely Czech.

8. "German Emperor Karl I" was not a German. His father was from Luxembourg and his mother was Czech. He was raised in the French royal court. He spoke five languages, including Czech. He had been a Czech king for five years by the time he became the emperor of Germany.

9. "The first German university was founded in Prague by him in 1348." It wasn't a German university. It wasn't even Czech, although it was located in Prague, the capital of the Czech kingdom: it was Latin. But as the first university east of the Rhine and North of the Alps, it was open to scholars and students from the surrounding areas, Germans as well as the native Czechs.

10. Finally, the so-called Sudeten Germans had never been subjects of any of the German Laender. Such a person considered himself a Deutsch-Boehme, at most an Austrian when the Czech Kingdom was a part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

The very purpose of THE BARNES REVIEW is to support truth in history; it does not exist to support wishful fables. I hope this helps. [See another, related letter on page 79.—Ed.]

K.A. SKALA
Denver, Colorado

Adolf Hitler

More Respected by His Contemporaries Than We Have Been Told

A Compendium of Quotations
Compiled by Michael McLaughlin

More than any other man in history, Adolf Hitler has been vilified as if he were a demon. There is no need to repeat any of the anti-Hitler quotations in these pages, since everyone has run into them, every day of our lives. However, a number of prominent commentators have said positive things about the German chancellor. These are sufficiently unusual nowadays that we felt it would be useful to give them some ink here.

David Lloyd George said:

I have never met a happier people than the Germans, and Hitler is one of the greatest men. I have now seen the famous German leader and also something of the great change he has effected. Whatever one may think of his methods—and they are certainly not those of a parliamentary country—there can be no doubt that he has achieved a marvelous transformation in the spirit of the people, in their attitude toward each other, and in their social and economic outlook.

He rightly claimed at Nuremberg that in four years his movement had made a new Germany. It is not the Germany of the first decade that followed the war—broken, dejected and bowed down with a sense of apprehension and impotence. It is now full of hope and confidence, and of a renewed sense of determination to lead its own life without interference from any influence outside its own frontiers.

There is for the first time since the war a general sense of security.

The people are more cheerful. There is a greater sense of general gaiety of spirit throughout the land. It is a happier Germany. I saw it everywhere, and Englishmen I met during my trip and who knew Germany well were very impressed with the change.

One man has accomplished this miracle. He is a born leader of men. A magnetic and dynamic personality with a single-minded purpose, as resolute will and a dauntless heart. He is not merely in name but in fact the national leader. He has made them safe against potential enemies by whom they were surrounded. He is also securing them against the constant dread of starvation which is one of the most poignant memories of the last years of the war and the first years of the peace. Over 700,000 died of sheer hunger in those dark years. You can still see the effect in the physique of those who were born into that bleak world.

The fact that Hitler has rescued his country from the fear of repetition of that period of despair, penury and humiliation has given him an unchallenged authority in modern Germany. As to his popularity, especially among the youth of Germany, there can be no manner of doubt. The old trust him; the young idolize him. It is not the admiration accorded to a popular leader. It is the worship of a national hero who has saved his country from utter despondence and degradation.

To those who have actually seen and sensed the way Hitler reigns over the heart and mind of Germany, this description may appear extravagant. All the same it is the bare truth. This great people will work better, sacrifice more, and, if necessary, fight with greater resolution because Hitler asks them to do so. Those who do not comprehend this central fact cannot judge the present possibilities of modern Germany.

That impressed me more than anything I witnessed during my short visit to the new Germany. There was a revivalist

atmosphere. It had an extraordinary effect in unifying the nation. Catholic and Protestant, Prussian and Bavarian, employer and workman, rich and poor, have been consolidated into one people. Religious, provincial and class origins no longer divide the nation. There is a passion for unity born of dire necessity.

The divisions, which followed the collapse of 1918, made Germany impotent to face the problems, internal and external. That is why the clash of rival passions is not only deprecated but temporarily suppressed.

I found everywhere a fierce and uncompromising hostility to Russian Bolshevism, coupled with a genuine admiration for the British people with a profound desire for a better and friendlier understanding of them. The Germans have definitely made up their minds never to quarrel with us again, nor have they any vindictive feelings toward the French.

They have altogether put out of their minds any desire for the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine.

But there is a real hatred and fear of Russian Bolshevism, and unfortunately it is growing in intensity. It constitutes the driving force of their international and military policy. Their private and public talk is full of it. Wherever you go you need not wait long before you hear the word "Bolshevismus," and it recurs again and again with a wearying reiteration.

Their eyes are concentrated on the east as if they are watching intently for the breaking of the day of wrath. Against it they are preparing with German thoroughness. This fear is not put on. High and low, they are convinced there is every reason for apprehension. They have a dread of the great army that has been built up in Russia in recent years.

An exceptionally violent anti-German campaign of abuse printed in the Russian official press and propelled by the official Radio Moscow has revived the suspicion in Germany that the Soviet government is contemplating mischief.

—**David Lloyd George**, *Daily Express*, September 17, 1936.

Other quotations by contemporaries of Hitler:

. . . [A]nd the achievement by which the tables have been turned upon the complacent, feckless and purblind victors deserves to be reckoned a prodigy in the history of the world and a prodigy which is inseparable from the personal exertions of life thrust on a single man. . . .

Those who have met Hitler face to face in public, business, or on social terms, have found a highly competent, cool, well-informed functionary with an agreeable manner, a discerning smile and few have been unaffected by a subtle personal magnetism.

Nor is this impression merely the dazzle of power. He exerted it on his companions at every stage in his struggle, even when his fortunes were in the lowest depths. . . .

One may dislike Hitler's system and yet admire his patriotic achievement. If our country were defeated I should hope we should find a champion as indomitable to restore our courage and lead us back to our place among the nations.

—**Winston Churchill**, *Step by Step*, 143.

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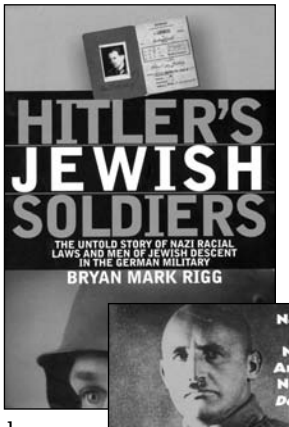
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He has a supreme intellect. I have known only two other men to whom I could apply such distinction—Lord Northcliffe and Lloyd George.

If one puts a question to Hitler, he gives an immediate, brilliant, clear answer. There is no human being living whose promise on important matters I would trust more readily. He believes that Germany has a divine calling and that the German people are destined to save Europe from the revolutionary attacks of communism. He values family life very highly, whereas communism is its worst enemy. He has thoroughly cleansed the moral, ethical life of Germany, forbidden publication of obscene books, and performance of questionable plays and films.

No words can describe his politeness; he disarms men as well as women and can win both at any time with his conciliatory, pleasant smile.

He is a man of rare culture. His knowledge of music, the arts and architecture is profound.

—**Viscount Rothermere**, *Warnings and Predictions*, 180-3.

Altogether, Herr Hitler has worked miracles for the new Germany. I anticipate that in a very short time, the chancellor will have shown the world more than it ever bargained for in its wildest efforts to crush the new regime.

—**G.E.O. Knight**, *In Defense of Germany.*

These financial and industrial wonders had been performed without foreign loans. Of these miracles, Churchill gave this tribute: "Whatever else may be thought about these exploits they are certainly among the most remarkable in the whole history of the world."

—**Conrad Grieb**, *American Manifest Destiny*,
Examiner Books, N.Y.

It was evident that Germany needed only a resolute and clear-headed leader to denounce the treaty; declare her determination to assert her full equality with the powers, and refuse to be disarmed, plundered and chastised under the pretext of reparations and "war guilt," to rally to him every living soul whose native language was German, and at the same time take a great step toward peace in Europe by proving that neither France nor England nor the United States dare outrage humanity by attempting military occupation of her territory on the model of the old partitions of Poland; in short, that instead of Europe being plunged into war she would be dragged back from the brink of it by Germany.

Herr Hitler seized the hour and said the word, and France and England immediately climbed down, preserving their dignity by lecturing the chancellor solemnly on his naughty behavior as they descended.

Mr. Vernon Bartlett was soundly berated by the Foreign Office for imploring all lovers of peace to believe in the perfect sincerity of Herr Hitler's assurance that a free Germany would be a peaceful Germany, but 95 percent of the listeners who wrote to him wanted to have him appointed foreign secretary. When I said that Herr Hitler's action was right and inevitable, the storm of abuse that was about to bust on me was suddenly checked by Mr. Lloyd George saying exactly the same thing.

Europe breathed again. The beginnings of a British popularity set in for Herr Hitler as they had set in years before for Signor Mussolini, in spite of all the liberal protests, and it only remains to watch the results of the forthcoming general election in Germany, in which it is inconceivable that a single vote should be cast against him, even by the angriest German Jew or German communist.

—**George Bernard Shaw**, in *The Observer*, Nov. 5, 1933.

The spectacle of Germany today is a tremendous experience. Fifteen years after the war in which the Allied powers thought they had destroyed her, Germany is on her feet again. As compared with 1922 and 1931, when I last saw Germany, the change is miraculous. The people are confident, enthusiastic and courageous. They have recovered their morale. In 1931 the German people were going to pieces. But now they are themselves again, no doubt about that! The masses of the people are increasingly with Hitler. I have been fooling myself all along that this was not so, but now I know it is so.

—**Rev. John H. Holmes**, *New York Times*, July 12, 1935.

In August, 1933 there were 7,000 "political prisoners" (Britain's prison population is in excess of 50,000) in Germany, of which about 700 are communists. Most were convicted not of political crimes as we define them, but rather of anti-social behavior and crime.

The discipline in the camp was of the robust kind. Every man had some kind of work to do, but this was not always enforced. The camp rose at 6 a.m. and all lights were out at 9 p.m. The meals consisted of breakfast, dinner and supper with meat served daily except on Fridays.

There was a dispensary attached to the camp and a German doctor was in charge. Severe cases of illness were sent to the local hospital.

Various trades were carried on inside the camp such as carpentry, tailoring and shoemaking. Part of the camp was set off for bathing.

Shower baths and facilities for sunbathing were shown to me. There was also a splendid sports ground.

The sleeping compartments consisted of wooden beds and straw mattresses, with three blankets for each prisoner. The working hours were from 7 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. and from 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. A library was in the course of being introduced.

Visitors were allowed once a week, and were received in the dining room which accommodated some 300 people.

There were apartments set apart for music and dramatic performances. In addition to receiving free board and lodging, each prisoner was drawing 10 deutschemarks (DM) to 12 DM per week, which represented his unemployment allowance pay.

Instruction in ethics, religion, the new form of government in Germany, history, languages, was given daily to those who desired to attend. There was little or no crime among the men in the camp. Good order prevailed among all classes. The guards ate the same food as the prisoners and were subject to the same disciplines as the internees, although they were government officials. One of the guards was a prince of the House of Hesse.

Letters and parcels were subject to censorship. In not one case out of many thousands received had it been found necessary to destroy any parcel or letter forwarded. Newspapers were permitted and smoking allowed. When a prisoner desired to light his pipe or cigarette, he had to go to a guard detailed to supply lights for the prisoners, as no matches were permitted prisoners.

Services were held every Sunday and the majority of the

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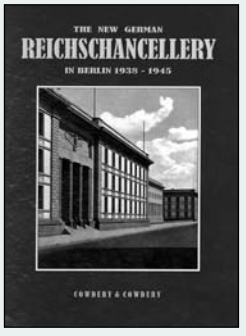

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opportunity [sic]. No objection was raised by the authorities to my taking photographs of both camps and internees.

The men looked in splendid physical condition. Having heard so many dreadful stories of brutal treatment being meted out to communists in this particular camp, I asked some of the men to confide in me and tell me the truth of those allegations. Not a few laughed at "the bloody capitalist liars in your country." I took 15 men at random and asked them to strip in my presence. I wanted to see if they bore any marks of violence on their persons. I saw nothing indicative of bad treatment.

—**G.E.O. Knight**, *In Defense of Germany.*

After visiting these two places (the town of Berchtesgaden and Obersalzberg), you can easily understand how that within a few years, Hitler will emerge from the hatred that surrounds him now as one of the most significant figures who ever lived. He had in him the stuff of which legends are made.

—**John F. Kennedy**, *Prelude to Leadership*, *The European Diary of John F. Kennedy*, 1945.

That Hitler's conquest of the hearts and minds of all classes of Germans is now so complete that even if all his Brownshirts and Steel Helmets were to be disbanded tomorrow he would still be easily the strongest man in Germany, and on any appeal to the electorate, would be confirmed in power by a quite overwhelming majority of votes.

Hitler is recognized by the whole of the political and official intelligentsia as an exceedingly able man.

As of the militarist question, one may say with complete certainty that what Hitler said in his Reichstag speech on May 17 was exactly what he meant and accurately represents the policy that he will pursue.

I found no German who dreamed of the possibility of war, few who did not hope that it might be prevented in the future altogether. The truth is that the Nazi mind is concentrated on the internal problems of Germany and does not want to be bothered by foreign affairs for a long time to come.

Hitler has passed from the stage of party leader to being the national prophet of an exceedingly serious people, and it would need another prophet to replace him.

—**Clifford Sharp**, former editor of *The New Statesman*, writing in *The New Statesman and Nation*, reprinted in *Readers Digest*, September, 1933.

Michael McLaughlin is the latest of a family line whose revolutionary socialism stretches back to before the Fenian Brotherhood, the Wexford uprising and "The Irish Troubles" through to complementary conflicts since. A significant contributor to Revisionism, he holds dual British/Irish nationality. His written work includes For Those Who Cannot Speak, Death of a City, Witness to History, The Triumph of Reason—The Thinking Man's Adolf Hitler, The Martyrdom of William Joyce, Behind Enemy Lines, Special Weapons and Tactics *and* The Slaying of a Viking—The Epic of Vidkun Quisling. *He has also published articles too numerous to mention and is a published poet and contributor to selected web sites.*

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS ABOUT

the Diary of Anne Frank

By John Tiffany

If you ask the man in the street to name a specific Jewish victim of "Nazi gas chambers," he would probably say "Anne Frank." But actually, well-read people recognize that she was a victim not of the "gas chambers" but of typhus. And regarding her diary—surely the most famous diary in world history—there are many questions.

Thanks to her so-called diary, which tells part of her real-life tragedy, Annelies Marie Frank[1] is known all over the world and has practically become a saint of the holocaust religion. A version of the book was first sold in 1947, and *The Diary of Anne Frank* became an overnight bestseller and has since gone through more than 40 impressions. It is found in probably every American public library and has been translated into at least 60 languages. More than 25 million copies have been sold. Some 47 different books have spun off from the original diary, along with productions in all sorts of other media including an opera.

Is the so-called diary in fact, as supporters claim, "a powerful historical document"? Or is it more of a novel than an actual diary?

Annelies Frank was a real person. That much is clear. But there are many questions that must be asked about her supposed diary.

The girl comes across in the book (ostensibly the actual diary of a young Jewess) as a saucy but lovable know-it-all from Amsterdam. She wrote erratically in her journal at the tender age of 13-15 while her family was hiding, along with four other Jews (a total of eight people), in the back room of a Dutch house during the German occupation of Holland. (It seems to have been a practice of many Dutch people at the time to conceal Jewish-looking Jews, while numerous other Jews, who happened to look more Aryan, freely walked the streets with fake IDs showing Aryan names. The Frank family and their co-hiders suffered from the misfortune of being Jewish-looking Jews.)

The Frank group made a lot of noise, running a vacuum cleaner every day, although at the same time we are expected to believe that they had to stay very quiet for fear of being discovered by the Nazis. That is just one of numerous discrepancies Revisionist writers have found in the Anne Frank saga.

Not surprisingly, Anne's father, Otto, made a fortune from the book's royalties. The book, and movies based on it, have influenced millions of people worldwide, especially children, brainwashing them to believe in the myths of the holocaust.

Since organized Jewry had literally declared war on Germany, disloyal Jews were imprisoned as hostile aliens by the German government. (The Allies did the same to enemy aliens, and even to some of our loyal citizens.) The diary entries start on July 9, 1942 and end on August 1, 1944. Shortly thereafter, the Franks and their friends were discovered and arrested by the authorities. The Franks were deported to Auschwitz in September 1944, where the father contracted typhus and was sent to the camp hospital to recover. Otto was among the thousands of sickly Jews who were left behind by the Germans when they abandoned Auschwitz in January 1945, shortly before it was overrun by the Red Army.

Anne was evacuated to the Bergen-Belsen camp, where she died of typhus in March 1945. It is interesting to note that neither she nor her father was gassed by the Germans. Yet this discrepancy (like that of her father's hospitalization) does not seem to faze the holocaust believers, who maintain that the Nazis operated these camps as a mass death machine where those unfit to work were especially singled out for extermination.

At the end of World War II, the recovered Otto returned to the Amsterdam house and allegedly found his daughter's journal hidden in the rafters. (A different tale has it that a Dutch woman, Miep Gies, found the journal and gave it to Otto.) The priceless manuscript took the form of a six inch by four inch notebook, a quarter of an inch thick.

Few people know that *The Diary of Anne Frank*, like thousands of "eyewitness" testimonies about Nazi atrocities against Jews, is mostly fiction. This obviously must be the case, from the fact that the slim volume of the manuscript mysteriously expanded to become a nearly 300-page book when published. But even the original notebook was semi-fictional, it appears.

Annelies Frank left a journal containing about 150 notes.[2] Strangely, the manuscript seems to have been penned in five different handwriting styles. None of these corresponds to writing samples known to have been done by Anne. It is executed partly in ball-point, a type of pen that was not available in Holland during the war. Many scholars have concluded that it was large-

ly written by Otto, but he evidently must have had several collaborators.

The published version runs to 293 pages and is of a high literary standard, with detailed historical information (although usually inaccurate and distorted) worked into it in a very adult manner, which makes it highly improbable that this work sprang from the pen of an unsophisticated teenage girl, no matter how intelligent she might have been.

The published version starts out (oddly for a youngster's "diary") with a detailed listing of Nazi measures against the Jews.

In April 1977 the Swedish writer Ditlieb Felderer (a Jehovah's Witness and hence not likely to be, as some inevitably claimed, a National Socialist) wrote to Otto Frank requesting permission to come to Switzerland with a team of experts to examine the original "diary," but the father, characteristically, refused.

Otto died in 1980, and a new attempt was made to rehabilitate the by-then somewhat discredited "diary." It was announced that Otto had deleted certain sexual references to tone down the work, and that this was why he would not allow the manuscript to be examined. It was also announced that certain West German jurists had viewed the "diary" and had determined it to be authentic. However, when one considers that the Germans at that time, and down to the present, are controlled by the Zionists, who have made it a crime to question any aspect of the holocaust legend in Germany, one must realize the worthlessness of any such declaration.

In spite of this control, surprisingly, the State Criminal Office of West Germany on May 20, 1980 gave a report to the Hamburg District Court, in which it stated that technical analysis of the manuscript showed that portions of it were altered or added after 1951. This casts extreme doubt over the authenticity of the overall work.

In 1982 Dr. Robert Faurisson wrote that at one time "Anne" demonstrated a very mature sort of handwriting, but then, bizarrely, reverted to a childish scrawl for several months after that period. (Of course, this is understandable if the "earlier" portions, which may or may not have been written later and interpolated into the material, were actually penned by some adult or adults.) Faurisson tried, without success, to obtain a handwriting sample from Otto Frank. Faurisson spent two days talking with Otto, who, at one point, made this strange response to Faurisson's criticisms: "Dr. Faurisson, I agree with you 100 percent. All these things [discrepancies in the diary] are, theoretically, scientifically impossible. But so it was."

Since *The Diary of Anne Frank* turned out to be quite a gold mine, it is not surprising that various parties have squabbled over the proceeds. One case was brought in 1956-58 by Meyer Levin, a professional writer who had met Otto Frank around 1949, for plagiarism. A jury granted Levin $50,000 as indemnity for "fraud, default and unauthorized employment of [Levin's] ideas" in regard to a dramatized version of the diary for use in film, radio, TV and theater productions. Before his death, Otto was engaged in some heated battles over the ownership of the diary. In 1996 various Jewish organizations were contending over the right to use an Anne Frank trademark in the mass production of china and pottery, jewelry and fountain pens (but not ball-point pens it would seem). The Anne Frank Museum in Amsterdam was accused by the Anne Frank Foundation of illegally attempting to license companies to use the trademark.

GETTY IMAGES

A view of the secret stairway to the rooms where the family of Anne Frank and some friends "hid" for several years. Contrary to popular belief, the Franks did little to hide their presence there, Anne claiming that they ran a noisy vacuum cleaner every day. The cult of Anne Frank continues today with books, novels, children's stories, musicals and plays being written about the teenager and the "diary" she wrote only portions of, as a novel. And don't believe those accounts that have her marched off to the gas chambers to die, just the opposite—a good dose of Zyklon B insecticide might have saved her from lice infected with the deadly typhus.

The Anne Frank House (Museum) has been carefully designed to play on the emotions of visitors. Each room deals with a different period in her short life, or a period of the Nazi occupation of Holland. In the imagination of the promoters of the dubious diary, Anne Frank's voice becomes "the voice of 6 million vanished Jewish souls." Miss Frank's journal "gives a personal face to the mind-numbing images of mass graves and belching human furnaces." But this emotional appeal is, of course, not based on the historical facts.

A critical analysis of this alleged diary is crucial to understanding the truth about the holocaust. ❖

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ENDNOTES:

[1]The short form of her name, Anne, is actually pronounced by the Dutch as Americans would pronounce Anna. However, Americans pronounce Anne like Ann.

[2] *The New York Times*, October 2, 1955.

JUNG & THE MONEYED ELITE

By Frank Jackson

Though his views have long seeped into the popular psyche of the West, few really understand the basic psychoanalytic theories of Karl Jung. What is even more interesting is the relationship he and his work had with the moneyed elite in America, specifically the Rockefellers.

Born in 1875, Swiss psychologist Karl Gustav Jung might have been a minor figure had he remained under the wing of Sigmund Freud. Instead, he broke with Freud in 1913 and forged his own theories of the human subconscious.

Jung felt that "libido" involved more than just sexual appetite, that it was more akin to a life force. Another key tenet of his work was his theory of the collective unconscious—sometimes universal, sometimes peculiar to one culture—and how it was manifest in archetypal dreams, fantasies, symbols and mythology. Psychological typing was also an important part of his work and the popular terms "introvert" and "extrovert" can be traced back to Jung's ideas.

Today Freud's reputation is currently in eclipse while Jung's is in the ascendancy, as any glance at a pop psychology curriculum should demonstrate. By and large, Jung's work is free of ideology, but that does not let Jung off the hook. Rather, it means that the politically inclined can read into his theories whatever they want. To some, he is the savior of western civilization; to others, he is the herald of its demise. Though paganism is central to Jung's work (and his life, according to some biographers), he could hardly be called anti-Christian. Non-Christian would be more accurate. As the son of a Swiss Reformed pastor and the grandson (on his mother's side) of a prominent Protestant clergyman/religious scholar, he probably had a more rigorous Christian upbringing than many who call themselves Christians today.

Throughout his career, he had numerous Jewish colleagues, patients and friends, but the charge of anti-Semitism was often leveled at him because he was not sufficiently anti-fascist or anti-Nazi and explored the possibility that Jewish consciousness was different from Aryan consciousness. Because he broke away from Freud and took psychoanalysis in a more "Gentile" direction (Freud and almost all of his disciples were Jewish), Jung remained controversial in establishment psychoanalytic circles until his death in 1961.

In the 42 years since his death, Jung has attained a popular stature that surpasses what he enjoyed during his lifetime, when his theories were more likely to be debated by the clerisy than by the rabble. Because his ideas are in sync with a number of New Age concepts, he has become a posthumous guru to various groups and individuals. But as popular as he is today, Jung might not have become a familiar name in the United States without the efforts of America's plutocratic clans.

Psychiatrist Karl Jung depicted in a crystal ball.

John D. Rockefeller, renowned as a "staunch Baptist," would hardly be a likely source of capital for a cult psychiatrist famous in Europe but relatively unknown in America at the outset of World War I. But Rockefeller's troubled daughter Edith consulted Jung and played a key role in popularizing him in America.

Groomed for the life of a socialite, Edith found there were certain life events that wealth could not shield her from. On November 26, 1895, she married Harold McCormick, the son of

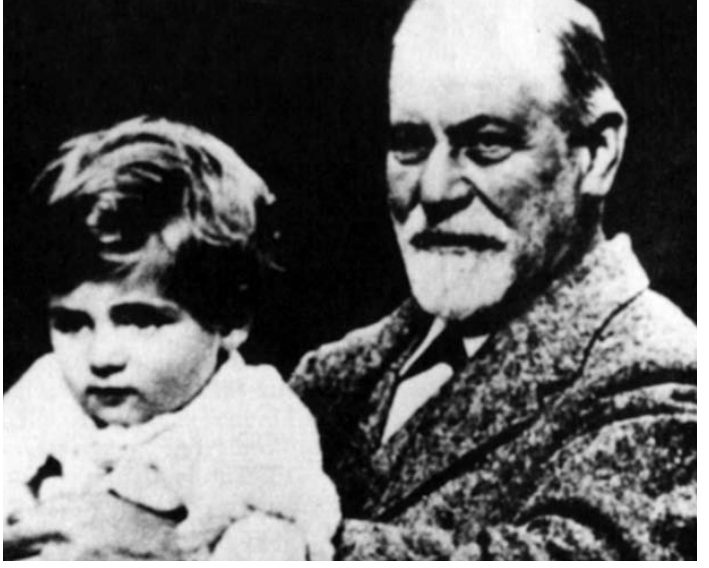
Cyrus Hall McCormick, who invented the McCormick reaper, the genesis of the International Harvester Company. The newlyweds were both 23 years old. Edith's first-born (in 1897), John D. Rockefeller McCormick, died from scarlet fever in 1901. By 1905, four more children were born, but the death of her one-year-old daughter Editha pushed the already withdrawn Edith over the edge into full-blown depression and agoraphobia. Husband Harold had had some experience with mental illness among his siblings. Brother Stanley and sister Mary Virginia were both insane. Stanley had been treated by many of the world's best-known psychiatrists with no result. Harold realized that Edith needed professional help and he was in a position to pay for the best. His cousin, Medill McCormick (from the *Chicago Tribune* branch of the family—he later became a U.S. senator), had been treated for depression and alcoholism by Jung and recommended him highly. Harold's mother was also interested in acquiring Jung's services to treat the catatonic Stanley, who was institutionalized in Santa Barbara. Jung agreed to do so in October of 1912, as he was making a trip to America anyway.

After Jung arrived in New York City, Edith invited him to come to the Rockefeller compound in Pocantico Hills in Westchester County, just north of the city. Jung was not at all impressed by John D. but Edith was taken by Jung and implored him to move to America where she would underwrite his practice. It would seem to have been the proverbial offer that couldn't be refused, but Jung turned it down and insisted that she come to Zurich for long-term treatment.

In the spring of 1913, Jung personally escorted Edith from New York to Zurich, where she was to remain throughout World War I. In Zurich, she was widely considered to be the wealthiest woman in town—an understandable conclusion given the fact that her father was the wealthiest man in America. Husband Harold also came under Jung's influence. He resigned as treasurer of International Harvester (though he remained on the board) to join his wife in Jungian analysis. Indeed, treatment proved to be a family affair, as three of their four children also became Jung's patients, with son Fowler becoming one of Jung's regular traveling companions after World War II. In the interest of spiritual growth, Harold and Edith embarked on an "open" marriage and eventually divorced.

Tycoons tend not to be touchy-feely types and John D. Rockefeller was no exception. He thought his daughter and her family had been caught up in cultism and that Jung was merely trying to tap into the family fortunes, but so long as she was making "progress," he underwrote her treatment. As often happens with ardent converts, Edith and Harold attempted to preach the gospel to John D., who was less than receptive. Edith herself had become an analyst and she had put up $120,000 in support of Jung's Psychological Club. Over the years, she continued to subsidize the club—borrowing $800,000 which was reluctantly paid off by John D., who felt there was something un-Christian about her quasi-religious fervor—and he was right, as Jung's theories owed more to paganism than they did to Christianity.

Frank Jackson is a charter subscriber to TBR and occasionally does some writing on historical subjects for this and other "contrarian" magazines.



The work of crackpot cokehead Sigmund Freud and psychoanalyst Karl Jung was subsidized heavily by the moneyed elite in America. Can the theories of either man be trusted today, knowing this fact?

Though she had acquired a reading knowledge of German, Edith realized that the American public would never discover Jung until he had been translated into English. To that end, she personally donated the money necessary to translate three of his books between 1916 and 1918. Edith eventually returned to America and died in Chicago of breast cancer on August 25, 1932. But there were more Jungian patrons waiting in the wings.

It the 1940s, Mary Conover Brown Mellon, wife of Pittsburgh solon Paul Mellon (the son of former Treasury Secretary Andrew Mellon, he had a personal fortune at that time in the hundreds of millions, thanks to Gulf Oil, Alcoa and Mellon Bank), consulted Jung about her asthmatic condition, as she felt that it was at least in part psychosomatic. After months of absorbing Jungian wisdom, the Mellons paid the Pantheon Press to translate all of Jung's works from German into English. Jung's efforts were not enough to save Mary Mellon, however, as Mary suffered an asthmatic attack after a fox hunt and died at the age of 41 on October 11, 1946.

Her husband, however, furthered her work by establishing a philanthropic trust called the Bollingen Foundation (named after Jung's hometown in Switzerland), which promoted Jung's work and also underwrote a number of other scholarly works, the majority of which can most charitably be described as esoteric.

The reader may or may not have an opinion of Jung's psychological theories. But without the Mellons, the Rockefellers and the McCormicks, Jung might never have taken hold in America. Jung's American boosters were not the strivers who amassed family fortunes but the offspring who inherited them. Perhaps therein lies a situation worthy of psychoanalysis, Jungian or otherwise. ❖

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MORE LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 70)

Ronda West who complained there was "too much Hitler" in your magazine. I hope you do not take this letter seriously, as there is not too much Hitler; on the contrary, the many lies we have been fed these 50 years about WWII need to be exposed. Was it Patton who said, "We fought on the wrong side"? The Allies gave Eastern Europe to the communists . . . and we are still under their thumb. I now have an interesting problem: Sometimes I have to literally lay your magazine down for a number of days before I can pick it up again. Reading the truth can be a painful experience. My people are from Germany . . . and the pain they have suffered is almost more than I can bear—Dresden in particular. And just think: we never signed a peace treaty with them and yet in Japan this was done years ago. Why is Germany so hated?

EULAINE PREVOST
Via-email

Something's Not Kosher Here

I wonder how many people realize that in the kosher process of slaughtering animals the Jewish butchers slit the animals' throats and allow them to thrash around on the floor while they bleed to death. While the Third Reich forbade at once in 1933 kosher slaughter, the present politicians in Germany are now permitting this gruesome practice once again.

Chancellor Adolf Hitler forbade this because he was an animal lover, far in advance of his time as far as "animal rights" goes.

GERDA KOCH BARKER
New Braunfels, Texas

Mrs. Barker has had versions of this letter published in local newspapers. The *Herald Zeitung* of New Braunfels, Texas, published a response from Judy Lackritz, the "Community Relations Director of the Jewish Federation of San Antonio," who attempted to belittle her. Ms. Lackritz repeated a myth that "The slaughterer should be a person with such compassion for all creatures that life is destroyed only with great reluctance." —Ed.

"Czeching" Up on German History?

Regarding the "Letter to the Editor" by K.A. Skala of Denver, Colorado, in the January/February issue of 2003, "Sudetenland Belongs to Czechoslovakia." There was never a Czech principality nor a Czech kingdom (what happened to Slovakia?), but there was a Germanic kingdom of Bohemia, kingdom of Prussia, Saxony, Hanover, Austria etc, all of whom swore their allegiance to the emperor, the German Kaiser. All the people of those kingdoms and principalities spoke a Germanic tongue.

All the towns and cities in Bohemia were founded by Germans, for instance, Eger 1050, Prag 1220, Bruenn 1240, the very first German university was in Prague and established in the year 1348.All the inhabitants in Bohemia at that time spoke only a German tongue no matter where—in Karlsbad, Marienbad, Pilsen, Budweiss, Gablonz, Koenigsgraetz, Austerlitz, Bruenn, Ostrau or Prague. In order to conceal their former Germanic heritage, the Neo-Czechs behaved like bloody Mongols.

Their state founded October 28th, 1918, incorporated Germans, Slovaks, Poles, Ukrainians, Moravians, Hungarians, Gypsies, Jews etc. Now Mr. Skala, let us see how sincere and peaceful the Neo-Czechs truly were. Only five months after the Allied founding of that artificial state "Czechoslovakia," on March 4th,1919, the Czech state murdered 54 Germans at a peaceful demonstration. But the real blood orgy began in 1945 when the same Neo-Czechs forcibly expelled over 3 million Germans from their ancestral homelands and murdered 453,000 in the process. Those Neo-Czechs spared no one—children, women, wounded soldiers, old or young.

The new Leader of the Czech Republic, Mr. Zeman, on a recent visit to Israel, recommended to the Jews of Israel that they should treat Arabs in the same way as the Czechs did with the German population during and after 1945.

By this statement alone, you can see the Czechs are very proud of their mass murder of civilian Germans.

Especially in a historical sense, the Czechs do not have the slightest claim to the Sudeten regions, the Sudetenland. The 1945 Czech theft of the Sudeten property and lands and the expulsion holocaust "represents a forcible termination of a settlement culture on the eastern outskirts of the German linguistic region, a culture which in the case of Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia had previously existed there uninterrupted for two millennia" (Karl H. Schwind, "Das Ur-Altreich der Sudetendeutschen und Schlesier" in Rolf-Josef Eibicht and Anne Hipp, *Der Vertreibungsholocaust. Politik zur Wiedergutmachung eines Jahrtausendverbrechens*, Riesa, 2000, 103.

Regarding the Czech history lies, Karl Heinz Schwind continues: "As early as the 15th century, when the Hussites and Taborites marked the Czechs beginning national awakening, they made their first attempts to lay territorial claim to the Sudeten regions. What was doomed to failure at that early time was achieved 500 years later through two lost world wars and a long string of irritations, disinformation, and manipulations of the portrayal of history.

"The artificially created Czecho-Slovak state, into which the 3.5 million Sudeten Germans had also been forced, declared the latter to be citizens of lesser rights, whom Czech princes had allegedly called into the country as immigrants and colonists between the 11th and 13th centuries. With this historical lie, Prague had the 'moral foundation' it needed for expelling the native population." (*ibid.*)

Schwind points out the Czech "colonization lie, and other lies in Czech national history" and sums up the situation with a very fitting quotation from Bert Brecht: "He that doesn't know the truth is just ignorant—but he that knows it and tells lies nonetheless, is a criminal." This assessment says it all! And consequently it is crystal clear, as Schwind also points out, that "already in 1991 (we were in a position to celebrate) the 2000th anniversary of the settlement of the Bohemian, Moravian and Silesian regions by Germans, who intermarried with the Celtic *Boii* to become the Sudeten Germans of today." (*ibid.,* 103-104)

This means: The Czechs have no birthright to Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia. To the contrary, as Schwind emphasizes, this was also pointed out by Bruenn-born Prof. Dr. Bertold Bretholz, the German-Jewish Director of State Archives: "The German people in Bohemia and Moravia are not the descendants of recent colonization but of an ancient, uninterrupted presence in these regions by first Germanic, then German tribes." (107) It was nothing more than one of the numerous cold-blooded lies when Thomas G. Masaryk, the founder of the Czech state and its president, declared in late 1918 that "the regions inhabited by the Germans were their (the Czechs') territory and that the Germans had only entered the country as immigrants and colonists, which determined their status under national law once and for all."

Let us also not forget that even as late as 1895 Thomas G. Masaryk, the founder of the Czech state, acknowledged Prof. Pekar's views, and described the Germans as the Czechs' teachers. It is equally clear that the Czechs have always had the Germans to thank for their economic and cultural progress. With the exception of Tabor, there was not a single Czech city that was not founded by Germans.

The pinnacles of Sudeten German high culture are well known. When it was still a German city, Prague was called one of Europe's main art centers. Bohemia was known as the European Conservatory of Music. And when the mass expellers, engaging in their perpetual policy of safeguarding their ill-gotten gains, recall their one Lidice to public consciousness: let us remember that for us Sudeten Germans there were hundreds and thousands and umpteen thousands of Lidices.

The Sudetenland cannot be left to the Czechs alone while the Sudeten Germans remain outside the door. Impossible! Our obligation and our mission should be what J.W. von Goethe expressed in his great drama *Faust*: "That which you have inherited from your fathers, acquire it so as to make it your own." Only through a historical settlement and compromise can Sudeten Germans and Czechs contribute to a truly stable and lasting European peace.

G. WILD
Caledon-East, Ontario, Canada

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